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Republicans See New Disclosures Damaging Nixon

By Fred Farns

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—New disclosures from the latest House impeachment hearings today are expected to damage President Nixon's position before Congress.

Republicans saw his decision to delay the annual message as an effort to demonstrate that he is actively and effectively meeting the nation's economic and foreign problems, and the effect of Watergate. The testimony by the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on the President's conduct, which was held in a closed session, was expected to be a major blow to the President, and the White House has remained largely silent.

House Republicans are expected to vote on a resolution to impeach the President. The House Judiciary Committee is expected to vote on a resolution to impeach the President. The House Judiciary Committee is expected to vote on a resolution to impeach the President.

John Anderson of Illinois, a member of the House Republican Conference, called it "the most serious, shattering bit of evidence to date that there has been a conscious effort to conceal evidence." He said the disclosure is "no longer a mere curiosity."

Rep. William E. Brock, R., head of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, said he was "just completely frustrated."

How many new revelations are going to be required to break the camel's back? I can't predict any more. I've said it up, he said.

He said the new disclosures are the "most serious, shattering bit of evidence to date that there has been a conscious effort to conceal evidence."

Rep. Robert L. Leggett, D., said today the President has "publicly confessed" at least two crimes that justify impeachment.

He said, "We have evidence against Mr. Nixon even colder than the Justice Department had it against Spiro Agnew."

The California said he would introduce an impeachment resolution "based entirely on impeachable acts willfully committed and publicly confessed by Mr. Nixon." There already have been 13 impeachment resolutions filed against Mr. Nixon.



Rep. John Anderson

"The theory that there has been a conscious effort to conceal evidence is no longer a theory."



Sen. William Brock

"How many new revelations or disclosures are going to be required to break the camel's back? I just can't predict any more."

FBI Launches Investigation Into Erasures on Nixon Tape

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The FBI has begun an investigation of the erasure of the 18 1/2-minute segment of the 1970-1972 White House tape recording, it was announced last night.

Robert Frank, an FBI spokesman, said: "We have been asked to investigate the whole matter of the tapes and added that the request was made by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski."

The opening of the investigation is the first indication to date that Mr. Jaworski's staff has concluded that the erasure of the tape may be a criminal act, according to FBI sources and other experts.

Several sources have said that two White House employees who may be questioned by the FBI—the President's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, and staff aide Stephen R. Bull—have been asked by others in the White House if they were responsible for the 18 1/2-minute erasure.

In mid-November, 1973, the President asked Miss Woods if she would take responsibility for erasure of the full 18 1/2-minute portion rather than just a five-minute segment that she had told the President she might have accidentally erased six weeks earlier, these sources said. But she said no in answer to Mr. Nixon's question, they reported.

Warren Assets Report Today, Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren said the report that the President asked Miss Woods such a question was "false and incredible."

Mr. Warren said that the President "has absolute confidence" in his secretary. Of the possible scope of the FBI probe, Mr. Warren commented: "If an approach is made to the White House, we would cooperate fully."

He declined to say whether the President would agree to undergo questioning by investigators. "I wouldn't expect them to ask for an interview with the President," he declared.

Sources said yesterday that the FBI investigation could produce charges of obstruction of justice, destruction of evidence (the segment of the tape) or perjury in testimony given U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica here. The tape had been a recording of a conversation between the President and H. R. Haldeman, who has since resigned as White House chief of staff.

Four-Day Week Lord Carrington said he hoped to begin talks next week with employers and unions on the possibility of a four-day week. He added, however, that the longer week depended on continued economies by homeowning and others and also on no decreased output by the miners.

Kissinger Wins Praise Israel, Egypt, U.S. Announce Suez Troop-Pullback Accord

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Israel and Egypt today announced agreement on disengaging their forces along the Suez front. No details of the plan were made known in simultaneous announcements in Jerusalem, Cairo and Washington and an hour later in Moscow, where TASS, the Soviet press agency, reported without comment President Nixon's Washington announcement.

The accord will be signed at 1000 GMT tomorrow by the Israeli and Egyptian military chiefs of staff at Kilometer 101 of the Cairo-Suez highway, the Israeli and Egyptian governments said.

Speaking shortly after the pact's announcement, Deputy Premier Yigal Allon, in a television interview in Israel, said that separation of the two armies will prevent surprise attacks and a war of attrition.

Israeli forces will evacuate the 500 square miles they hold on the west bank of the Suez Canal, he said. They will withdraw 20 miles into the Sinai to the rocky Mitla and Gidi Passes, with the passes to the backs of the Israeli forces, Mr. Allon added.

"We shall continue to strive for negotiations toward an overall settlement to achieve peace," he said in halting the disengagement accord.

The deputy premier said that the agreement mediated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger on this, his third trip to the Middle East since the autumn war, was better than any accord the two sides could have worked out in direct negotiations.

"I would say that the role played by Dr. Kissinger had no equal," he said. "He was indispensable."

"The truth is," he said, "that the Israelis did not achieve all they wanted and the Egyptians did not achieve all they wanted."

After Meeting in Bonn Saudi Admits Ineffectiveness Of Oil Embargo on U.S., Dutch

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Jan. 17.—The Arab world's top oil expert admitted here today that the oil boycott against the United States and the Netherlands has been ineffective.

Furthermore, the Arab oil nations have no intention of taking measures to try to tighten the boycott, the Saudi Arabian minister of petroleum, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said.

"We don't intend to take other measures to stop oil from outside the Arab world from going to these countries," Mr. Yamani said at a press conference here, winding up a three-day visit to West Germany along with his Algerian counterpart, Bekaid Abdessalam.

Meanwhile, Algeria, which has been the only member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries which did not recently increase its price, boosted the posted price of its crude oil today by about 75 percent.

The new rate will be \$12.1 a barrel, retroactive to Jan. 1, the Algerian Press Service reported. The price was \$9.25.

Mr. Yamani was believed to have been the first responsible Arab official to openly say that the selective oil boycott has been futile. It has been obvious to oil company insiders for months that the major firms were juggling their oil-supply systems to compensate the Netherlands and the United States for the stoppage by the Arabs, and there have been reports of Arab oil reaching the United States by way of Caribbean refineries.



Henry A. Kissinger and President Anwar Sadat at talks in Aswan.

did not achieve all they wanted. I can testify that this agreement does not give an advantage to either side."

Mr. Allon said that the United States did not put pressure on Israel or Egypt.

"Not only did we not get an ultimatum, they did not try to force any ultimatum upon us," he said. "The same was true for the Egyptians."

"The agreement, Mr. Allon said, provides that Egypt must restore the civilian populations to the war-damaged towns along the banks of the Suez Canal. He did not say if the canal would be reopened.

"The agreement must bring about greater activity in the canal area for the good of Egypt and for the calming of the region," he said.

Mr. Allon, who replaced ailing Premier Golda Meir as the chief Israeli negotiator with Mr. Kissinger, said that he could not give details of the pact, but these points emerged from his remarks:

● Israel will withdraw "a reasonable distance" east of the 103-mile canal, giving up both the part of the southwest bank it captured in the October fighting and the eastern bank it took in the 1967 war.

● The United Nations Emergency Force will occupy a buffer zone separating the two sides.

● Israel expects the agreement to be implemented "in a fair number of weeks, not months."

Mr. Allon implied that this would not be Israel's final withdrawal in the Sinai. He said that "we will not create a long-term status quo" out of disengagement.



Sheikh Ahmed Yamani

be no return to past levels of output until a complete settlement is reached.

The West German government, meanwhile, offered industrial cooperation with any country willing to deliver crude oil in return. Economics Minister Hans Friderichs, in an energy report to parliament, said: "We would like to take oil in exchange for industrial equipment, not only for equipment, but also for what it represents, for technology and markets."

But he said that there would

SAMs Found Overrated

Pentagon Revises Estimates Of Soviet Air, Tank Missiles

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).

Technical analysis indicates that a Soviet-made anti-aircraft missile fired by the Arabs in the recent Mideast war was overrated, U.S. Defense Department sources report.

The SAM-7 was found to be too slow to knock down American-made jets flown at high speed by Israeli pilots and its warhead was not powerful enough to destroy more than a few of the jets it did hit, sources said.

According to reports being studied here, only two of 28 Israeli Skyhawks struck by the missiles crashed while the 26 others landed safely, U.S. military sources said. Neither of the downed planes was traveling faster than about 450 miles an hour when struck.

The Israeli Air Force lost heavily in the first four days of the October war and considerable credit for those planes downed was given to Soviet-provided anti-aircraft missiles.

One of those missiles was the SAM-7, a heat-seeking weapon that was mounted in groupings of four to eight on tracked vehicles. The SAM-7 was encountered first in South Vietnam where it was effective when shouldered by North Vietnamese at helicopters.

The Israelis captured some SAM-7s and other types of Soviet-supplied anti-aircraft missiles. Israeli and U.S. technicians have been studying their performance ever since the October war.

Among the weapons under study is the new SAM-6, a high-speed anti-aircraft missile designed to counter low-level attack planes. The SAM-6 was encountered for the first time in the recent Mideast war. This missile too was credited at first with many kills but it was determined later that the SAM-6 caused most damage by forcing Israeli pilots into evasive maneuvers that brought their planes into easy range of anti-aircraft guns.

However, other studies of Israeli tanks knocked out in the October battles indicate that Russian anti-tank ammunition is highly destructive, perhaps more so than American experts had believed it to be.

Of about 50 U.S.-built and British-built tanks examined closely, about 35 had been totally destroyed and the 15 others dis-

The agreement may be followed by more withdrawals in the framework of a peace treaty, he indicated.

The agreement is also expected to provide for Egyptian and Israeli "security zones" on either side of the UNEF buffer zone. In the security zones, heavy and long-range armaments are expected to be prohibited.

Unwritten in the agreement, but understood to accompany it, is the understanding that Egypt will reopen the Suez Canal.

There is understood to be no renunciation of belligerency by Egypt, a renunciation which Israel had sought.

For the United States, the agreement is said by foreign diplomatic sources in Jerusalem to be a major success for Washington and proves that both Israel and Egypt have confidence in the United States.

Soviet Benefits

For the Soviet Union, which has remained in the background of the negotiations, there is the gain of a reopened Suez Canal, easing transit for the Soviet Navy between the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. The agreement also ends the probability of renewed Mideast warfare that has cost Moscow heavily in armaments without a gain of political capital.

For Egypt, President Anwar Sadat has achieved the first withdrawal of any Israeli forces. This pullback can be claimed to be a result of success in war, which can satisfy Egyptian pride.

A reopening of the canal can bring great economic advantage to Egypt. It can also end Egypt's dependence on contributions from the oil-rich Arab states. The agreement should also permit Cairo to divert to Egyptian domestic problems funds which

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Protected by Kenya Ahmed the Elephant Dies, Had Special Bodyguards

NAIROBI, Kenya, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Ahmed, East Africa's biggest elephant and the only one protected by presidential decree, died today. He was about 75.

President Jomo Kenyatta ordered rangers to guard Ahmed in 1970 to protect him against ivory hunters as he roamed the bush near Marsabit in northern Kenya.

Mr. Kenyatta said at the time, "There is occasionally some animal which captures the imagination and concern of all mankind. Today, there is such an animal in the shape of Ahmed. This majestic beast is renowned throughout the world, as has been demonstrated by over 1,000 postcards and letters which have reached me requesting his protection."

The official Kenya News Agency announced the elephant's death today and said the director of national parks, Perez Olindo, will go to Marsabit to prepare a report. The agency said Ahmed died of old age and a leg infection.

President Kenyatta tonight ordered that Ahmed's remains be kept intact and preserved in Kenya's National Museum. Ahmed's 10-foot-long tusks, weighing a total of 400 pounds, would be worth a small fortune in international ivory markets. Nairobi dealers estimate they would bring 4,500 Kenya pounds (\$12,500) in Hong Kong and perhaps more on black markets supplied by illegal animal poachers.



Ahmed and two of his bodyguards.

Troop-Cut Talks Resume in Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 17 (Reuters).

A new round of East-West negotiations on troop reductions began today with no sign of any shift in basic position. The 11-nation Vienna conference resumed after a five-week Christmas and New Year recess.

Diplomats said both NATO and the Warsaw Pact were standing firm on package proposals submitted soon after the negotiations started on Oct. 30.

NATO wants a first-phase reduction to be limited to ground forces of the United States and Russia stationed in Central Europe while the Warsaw Pact is pressing for a 20,000-man cut by each alliance in 1975, spread over 11 countries and including air and nuclear as well as ground units.

French, English Coasts Hard Hit

34 Killed as Winds Batter Channel

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Hurricane-force winds in the English Channel capsized small ships today and harsh weather elsewhere in Europe destroyed homes, snapped power lines and uprooted trees.

Maritime authorities counted at least 34 dead and five others missing and presumed drowned in the Channel and the battered coastal areas of Britain and France in the last two days.

In Britain, the Coast Guard

said at least eight small ships capsized or were blown into reefs and torn apart by huge waves. Coast Guard spokesmen said the Prosperity, a 2,088-ton Cyprus freighter, went aground on a reef off the island of Guernsey today and broke up, with the loss of all 18 crewmen. The said 18 bodies had been recovered and two other sailors were presumed dead.

Naval officials said the 781-ton Danish ship Merc Enterprise capsized yesterday off the Devon coast, with eight seamen drowned and three presumed drowned.

Nine Dead in France

In France yesterday, winds roaring off the Channel caused at least nine deaths, including those of six fishermen whose small boat overturned in the high seas. The wind pushed a truck into a moving train in the port area of Cherbourg, killing the truck driver.

Maritime authorities said a Swedish cargo ship lost a crew member off Cape Frelsholm yesterday. The police said homes suffered heavy damage in Dunkerque and other coastal cities.

High winds damaged numerous homes on England's south coast. In Dawlish, on the Devon coast, a giant wave washed a 13-year-old boy out to sea, drowning him. Helicopters plucked seven crewmen from a Lebanese coast guard which ran aground during a storm off the Dutch coast, a naval spokesman said. One crewman fell overboard and suffered serious injuries before he was rescued.

In West Germany, rain, snow and winds of more than 60 miles an hour caused several casualties.

A Dutch barge capsized on the Rhine near Emmerich and the Dutch border. The police said the skipper and his wife managed to reach land despite being in a late stage of pregnancy. In Munich, a power pole crashed onto a train engineer and killed him instantly, the police said.

In Düsseldorf, the police said the winds blew off the roofs of three apartment houses and shattered windows in several areas.

High winds raked Belgium and several trees fell on cars in the Antwerp area, but the police reported no serious injuries. London firemen, who handled more than 100 trees crashed down on roads. Two crushed cars, injuring the occupants.

The winds also reached the Paris area, where firemen were called out 400 times to clear uprooted trees.

Tunisian Cabinet Acts to Authorize Vote on Merger

TUNIS, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The reshuffled Tunisian cabinet said today it will present to the parliament "in the coming days" a draft constitutional amendment that would allow Tunisians to hold a referendum on whether they wish to merge with Libya.

The ministers met for almost six hours to study the draft amendment that was due to go to President Habib Bourguiba and then to the national assembly. Saturday, Mr. Bourguiba signed a declaration of union with Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi, but the date for a proposed vote in Tunisia has been put off twice.

The original declaration set the vote for tomorrow. The government then set back the date to March 20 for procedural reasons. On Tuesday, Premier Hedi Bourguiba said such a referendum could not be held at all until the constitution was amended.

Washington Daily.—The United States denied today any involvement in the ouster of Tunisian President Bourguiba, who has said that he lost his job because the U.S. government had no confidence in him.

"It's not true," U.S. State Department spokesman John King said. "I am told that while he was foreign minister the American mission in Tunis had a very good working relationship with him."

Thieu 3d Term Attacked by 50

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Fifty opposition legislators said today that supporters of a proposal to allow President Nguyen Van Thieu to run for a third term were "annihilating democracy for a totalitarian regime."

In a statement distributed to newsmen from the headquarters of Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, nominal leader of a neutralist bloc, the 50 deputies and senators said that since 1955 Mr. Thieu "has shown his incapacity as the nation's leader and brought the people into a tragic situation from all points of view."

The statement was the strongest made yet in opposition to a drive by pro-government legislators to pass an amendment to the 1960 constitution allowing Mr. Thieu to run for a third term in 1975. The constitution limits the president to two terms.



WINCHED TO SAFETY—A survivor of the Danish coast guard ship Merc Enterprise, which sank in the English Channel yesterday, is helped aboard a British Navy helicopter.

Israel, Egypt, U.S. Announce Suez Troop-Pullback Accord

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otherwise would be used for arms. For Israel the gains are less visible but nevertheless considered significant. While a pullback may be condemned, as it was in some Israeli quarters today, for having been undertaken before the conclusion of a full peace agreement, the mood in Israel has been one of accepting the "risk for peace," for this first step is seen as necessary in order to get any overall agreement.

Israel had never intended to remain in the Sinai forever, officials said, and therefore, this first step was considered acceptable.

The pact was announced during the third visit to Israel in six days by Mr. Kissinger. He had been to Egypt three times since Friday on his diplomatic shuttle.

It was announced on the 85th day of the cease-fire and 103 days after the Oct. 6 start of the latest Middle East war.

The Israeli cabinet unanimously approved the disengagement formula at a session earlier in the day, the cabinet spokesman said. He issued the following statement:

"In accordance with the decision of the Geneva conference, the governments of Israel and Egypt, with the assistance of the government of the United States, have reached agreement on the disengagement and separation of their military forces.

"The agreement is scheduled to be signed by the chief of staff of Israel and Egypt at 1200 local time Friday, Jan. 18, at Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road.

"The commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, Gen. Ennio Silavio, has been asked by the parties to witness the signing."

Israel and Egypt signed their cease-fire stabilization agreement in a UN tent at Kilometer 101 on Nov. 11.

Egypt's official announcement, read to the press by presidential spokesman Tahsin Beshir, said that the agreement was in accordance with the decision of the Geneva peace conference and had been concluded with the assistance of the U.S. government.

Deputy Premier Abdel Kader Hatem said of the compromise: "It is a military agreement and not a political one. It is an implementation of the UN Resolution 338, which called for Israeli withdrawal to the cease-fire lines of Oct. 22."

He said that the agreement "is a success to Egypt" and added: "We are in contact with the Syrian government regarding the development of the situation."

President Sadat summoned his four deputy premiers, other top political aides and newspaper editors from Cairo to Aswan—5 Nile River resort where he has been recuperating from a bronchitis attack. He explained to them the terms of the agreement, and he briefed Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Arafat arrived in Aswan today at Mr. Sadat's invitation.

Egyptian officials said that they still expected Mr. Kissinger to return to Aswan at 11 a.m. tomorrow for a final meeting with Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Kissinger plans to go after the meeting to the resort city of Luxor, where he will spend tomorrow night and then tour the ancient Egyptian temples at Karnak on Saturday morning.

Mr. Kissinger is expected to go later on Saturday to Jordan, where he and King Hussein will discuss the disengagement agreement. He is expected to go to Damascus to meet with Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, officials said.

Damascus to meet with Syria's President Hafez al-Assad, officials said.

Both King Hussein and President Assad are expected to discuss with Mr. Kissinger the prospects for troop disengagements on their fronts.

Effect on Syria

Egyptian officials said they believed that disengagement on the Suez front would open the way to a similar agreement on Syria's Golan Heights front.

But they said that implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement would not depend on a similar accord's being reached for the Syrian front. They said that implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli pact would start immediately after the signing.

Gen. Silavio mediated the talks between Israeli and Egyptian generals on the implementation of the cease-fire agreement. After 10 rounds, the talks broke down on Nov. 29 when the two sides failed to agree on disengagement.

The disengagement of the two armies was the only cease-fire provision that had not been implemented.

Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, will sign the disengagement pact for Israel. Lt. Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gensay will sign for Egypt. Gen. Gensay participated in the Egyptian-Israeli talks before he was promoted to chief of staff on Dec. 12.

Nixon Comments

In a brief statement, President Nixon said that he was not underestimating the difficulties that he ahead, but the agreement was a very significant step reached directly as a result of negotiations between the two parties.

Mr. Nixon told a national radio-television audience that "this, I would say, is the first significant step toward a permanent peace in the Middle East."

He added: "I personally shall see that all negotiations, all efforts that will lead to a permanent peace... will have the full and complete support of the government of the United States."

The President said that the American people can be proud of the U.S. role in arranging the agreement, which he indicated has importance ranging beyond the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Middle East is the area of the world where the powers can be brought into confrontation... as recent events have shown," he said.

This was a reference to the alert of all American military forces after it was decided that the Russians might send troops into the Middle East.

Phoned Tributes

Mr. Nixon tonight telephoned Premier Mitr and President Sadat to thank them for their statesmanship and goodwill in reaching the agreement. He assured them that he wanted a fair and just peace that will provide for the independence and security of each country in the Middle East, a spokesman said.

In his "shuttle diplomacy," Mr. Kissinger held intensive rounds of negotiations with both sides. Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban, crediting Mr. Kissinger with bringing about the agreement, told a brief news conference.

"We hope that it will mark a turning point away from the cycle of wars in the Middle East," the U.S. State Department spokesman, George Vest, said in Jerusalem. Mr. Kissinger will not be present at the Kilometer-101 signing.

But Affirms Need of U.S. Presence

Thailand Calls for Soviet Peace Role in Asia

By James F. Clarity

BANGKOK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Thailand invited the Soviet Union yesterday to assume a key role in establishing peace in Southeast Asia.

At the same time, government officials indicated strongly that they have no intention of seeking large-scale withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand until they are satisfied that war is ended in this part of the world.

The policy was enunciated in an address last night by Foreign Minister Charunphan Leangratanakul na Ajuthaya, who said he wanted to "make points of emphasis and to offer clarifications" of his government's attitudes.

Western diplomats and close aides of the foreign minister said the speech was the most comprehensive statement of Thai policy given publicly since the deposed military regime three months ago after a student uprising. The diplomats also said it marked the first time the government has openly urged Moscow to play a greater role in Southeast Asian affairs.

While making the overture to the Soviet Union, the foreign minister also emphasized that the United States had a continuing major role in the area and he placed the direct responsibility for making war or peace on North Vietnam.

In his speech, Mr. Charunphan noted that, with the approach of the first anniversary of the cease-fire agreement for Indochina, war was continuing in South Vietnam and Cambodia and that the formation of a coalition government in Laos was being delayed by the Communist.

Discussing this, Mr. Charunphan said: "The fate of these unfortunate peoples—whether there shall be peace and prosperity or prolonged war and further destruction—lies squarely in North Vietnam's hands." He said that the major powers should seek the neutralization of Southeast Asia, based on a "balance of interest and not of power."

"We are certain that there is still ample room for improvement in our relations with the Soviet Union," he said. "Being a great country and world power, the Soviet Union can perhaps be expected to foster mutual relations and imbue them with warmth, trust and friendship to the benefit of the people of the two countries. As regards the conflict in Indochina in particular, we believe that the Soviet Union is in a strong position to contribute to the restoration of peace and harmony to the long-suffering people living there and thereby contribute positively to the stability of the entire region."

Chinese Gunboats on Guard

SAIGON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The government reported today that two Chinese gunboats are guarding the fishing settlement the Chinese have established in the disputed Paracel Islands.

Saigon's chief military spokesman said the presence of the Chinese gunboats was "some kind of a threat," but he could not say whether the government was planning retaliatory action.

South Vietnam and China both claim the chain of coral reefs in the South China Sea about 250 miles east of the South Vietnamese coast and 175 miles south-

east of the Chinese island Hainan. The islands' only known value is their strategic location. The Chinese news agency said it had confirmed the Chinese claim on Friday.

The Saigon command also reported fighting for the third day in the Central Highlands was picked up and claimed that 92 Vietnamese were killed yesterday. The command said government casualties were two killed and 26 wounded.

Stirred 'Mercenary' Controversy

U.S.-Paid Thai 'Irregulars' Will Be Pulled Out of Laos

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The administration plans to withdraw all the U.S.-financed Thai forces from Laos, ending an era in which the United States recruited foreign troops to fight in Indochina.

State Department officials said it had been agreed with the Bangkok government that all of the "Thai irregulars" recruited, trained and paid for by the United States should be withdrawn from Laos by July 1.

The withdrawal has begun, with less secrecy than marked the introduction of Thai troops into Laos three years ago.

State Department officials said there are about 5,000 Thai troops left in Laos. At the peak period in 1972, there were 21,000 Thai "irregulars" in Laos, costing the United States approximately \$100 million a year.

'Secret War'

The Thai troops were the final element introduced by the Central Intelligence Agency in a "secret war" that it supervised in Laos for a decade.

Initially, the CIA organized and supported a 30,000-man army of Laotian mountain tribesmen to help defend the Royal Lao government. The force was directed by Communist officers, the CIA, with the endorsement of the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, turned to recruiting Thai "volunteers" to fight in Laos.

At first, payment for the Thais was made from the CIA budget, with the knowledge of only a few congressmen. As congressional insistence, funding was turned over to the Defense Department.

State and Defense Department officials feel the Thai infantry and artillery units fulfilled their intended role in 1971 and 1972 in providing a defensive backbone for the Laotian government forces.

Had it not been for the Thai forces, officials say, it would have been a disaster for Prince Souvanna Phouma.

The discovery by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1971 that the United States was financing Thai troops Laos set off a sustained debate never conclusively resolved, whether the United States is resorted to "mercenary forces" in Indochina.

In particular, the question was raised whether the executive branch was not violating a "anti-mercenary" provision in a 1951 Military Procurement Act prohibiting the use of any military funds to finance "free will forces," such as those of Thailand, "in actions designed to support the governments of Laos and Cambodia."

When the issue was finally forced into the open by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the State Department contended that the law was not violated because the troops were not regular Thai forces but "volunteers" of Laotian extraction who, it said, had gone to fight in Laos at the request of Prince Souvanna Phouma.

Staff reports of the committee, however, brought out that the "volunteers" had been recruited from all over Thailand and not just among ethnic Laotians living in Thailand; that the volunteers had been trained in Thailand by a detachment of the U.S. Army's Special Forces; that the Thai irregular forces were built around cadres recruited from regular Thai Army units, and that they were commanded directly by Thai officers.

Disclosures Hurt GOP

(Continued from Page 1)

Chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., D.-N.J., Mr. Walcott noted that reports from White House sources that the President may assert some kind of executive privilege and withhold documents the committee needed in its permanent inquiry.

There were these other developments today:

● The Harris Poll reports Mr. Nixon's popularity had dropped to its lowest level since he became President. According to the survey, taken Jan. 1-10, 68 percent of those sampled gave him a negative rating while 30 percent approved of the President's conduct of his office. The lowest previous Harris Poll for Mr. Nixon was 32 percent favorable in November 1970, an extensive survey that Harris conducted—his rating was 37 percent.

● The New York Post calls today for Mr. Nixon's immediate resignation. Citing the disclosures of manually caused death of part of the Nixon-Haldeman tape, the newspaper said editorially:

"This fresh crime adds another count to a legal and moral indictment that is without parallel in the history of the presidency. It represents another betrayal of the public's long-cherished trust in President Nixon's integrity."

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U.S. Court Bars Sales by Vesco Of Yacht, Stock

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The U.S. court of appeals has upheld a lower court order forbidding fugitive financier Robert L. Vesco to dispose of a \$1.5-million yacht and his family stock assets without court approval.

A lavishly appointed Boeing 707 jet, however, was sold with court approval last week for \$1.4 million to Salmeville, Ltd., a British firm.

Last fall, the International Control Corp., of Fairfield, N.J., which Mr. Vesco once headed, obtained injunctions against disposition of the assets to which it would be entitled if its current lawsuit is successful.

Mr. Vesco, 38, was indicted last May with former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Maurice Stans on charges of trying to influence a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of his financial dealings in return for a large contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

Wallace Ends Treatment

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 17 (UPI).—Gov. George C. Wallace has abandoned acupuncture as a treatment in his bid to walk again, his office confirmed today. Mr. Wallace has declined to evaluate the effect of acupuncture.

Canada Outlines An Oil Program For Self-Reliance

OTTAWA, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Canadian government outlined an oil self-reliance plan yesterday that would not halt oil exports to the United States before 1980.

The 1980 target is the same as President Nixon's goal for making the United States self-reliant. With completion of proposed coast-to-coast pipelines, oil exports would be cut severely—84 percent went to the United States last year—unless Canadian oil production increases dramatically in the meantime.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's government also served notice that Canada intends within two years to divert U.S. oil exports to Canada's five eastern provinces, which now depend on imported oil. The existing pipeline, which runs from Canada's oil fields to Chicago and back into Ontario, will be extended to Montreal. It will carry about 250,000 barrels a day into Montreal, meaning that Canadian exports to the United States may be cut by 20 percent in 1978.

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Documents Requested Nixon, 10 Others Subpoenaed in Common Cause Civil Suit

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—President Nixon was subpoenaed by Common Cause, a citizens' group, and ordered to produce documents relating to his 1972 re-election campaign. The subpoena orders Mr. Nixon to appear in person or through a representative in the U.S. District Court in New York City on Jan. 21 and to bring the documents with him. The White House had no immediate comment.

Common Cause spokesman said the decision to name Nixon personally in a subpoena was based, in part, on the president's statement that he had no personal control over the White House's documents. The subpoena also requests that Mr. Nixon produce all documents, including tapes, which he has used in his personal or official capacity.

Other subpoenas were issued to nine other individuals and the American Security and Co. The subpoenas were filed in U.S. District Court in New York City, where Common Cause has been pressing a suit to discover the sources of Mr. Nixon's campaign financing.

The White House, meanwhile, and a federal court today to deny the subpoenas. The White House said the subpoenas are "unlawful and oppressive" and that the president has no personal control over the White House's documents.

Senate sources insist witness linked Nixon to Hughes bid.

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—A White House denial that such an arrangement even took place, Senate Watergate committee sources elaborated yesterday on their evidence that President Nixon indirectly solicited a campaign contribution from the Howard Hughes organization during his 1969 campaign for the presidency.

The New York Times reported yesterday that Richard G. Danneberg, an official of Mr. Nixon's campaign who is now an employee of Mr. Hughes, had the committee in a secret session Dec. 18 that Mr. Nixon personally asked him to determine the willingness of the Hughes organization to contribute to his campaign.

We have denied the whole thing," Gerald L. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, said yesterday. "We have denied the President discussed the Hughes bid with anyone."

Senate sources, however, said Mr. Danneberg's testimony related to a meeting, probably in Washington, of himself, Mr. Danneberg, and Mr. Hughes, who was then a campaign aide.

Mr. Danneberg said he was told by Mr. Hughes that Mr. Hughes "would be favorably disposed to making a campaign contribution" to Mr. Nixon.

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dismissed for the second time the Senate Watergate committee's civil suit against Mr. Nixon. The committee is seeking a court order affirming its right to subpoena White House documents and directing the President to obey.

In today's response, the White House said that the court "lacks jurisdiction over the person of Richard M. Nixon in this action, either individually or as President of the United States."

U.S. District Court Judge John J. Sirica dismissed the committee's original suit on the grounds that the panel had failed to establish that the court had jurisdiction in the matter. Congress subsequently approved a bill granting that jurisdiction.

In an argument used in its original response, the White House called the suit "an unconstitutional attempt to interfere with the confidentiality of the President of the United States and his closest advisers relating to the official duties of the President."

A spokesman for Common Cause said its subpoena: "This is not a suit between branches of government, and we are seeking political documents, not governmental documents. Therefore, there can be no claim of executive privilege."

Subpoenas such as the ones issued today are routine in such cases during the discovery stage of a suit, in which lawyers are gathering information from witnesses who are under oath, although not actually in the courtroom. The unusual, although not unprecedented, aspect is sending one to a president.

Lawyers are allowed to issue such subpoenas on their own as officers of the court and they have the same force as an order issued by a judge. The only requirement is that they be properly served and the court notified. The subpoenas are binding orders to appear.

However, if the recipient wishes to resist the subpoena, he may ask the judge in the case to quash it. In Mr. Nixon's case, he may choose to ignore it, as he has earlier Watergate-related subpoenas, on the ground that he is constitutionally protected from a summons. In that case, it would be up to the judge to issue any further orders.

Mr. Danneberg is understood to have told the Watergate committee staff that after Mr. Nixon and Mr. Rebozo expressed the desirability of attempting to obtain a donation from Mr. Hughes, Mr. Morgan in touch with Edward P. Morgan, a fellow lawyer who represented some of Mr. Hughes' interests here.

Mr. Morgan recalled in a telephone interview yesterday that Mr. Danneberg, who he had served in the FBI during World War II, approached him sometime between Aug. 3, 1969, when Mr. Nixon received the Republican party's presidential nomination and his election three months later.

Mr. Morgan said that he was asked whether Mr. Hughes would be "interested" in contributing to the Nixon campaign, and he told Mr. Danneberg that he would find out. He said he then spoke with Mr. Hughes' representative, whom other sources identified as Robert Mahru, Mr. Mahru has since filed a libel suit against Mr. Hughes.

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NEW ORLEANS JAM—About 30 of some 130 barges which broke their moorings during fog on the Mississippi River Tuesday were trapped between the bank and an offshore drilling platform. Others drifted through the port of New Orleans, causing slight damage, and forcing the temporary closure of the only bridge leading directly to the downtown part of the city. The Coast Guard rounded up barges.

Under Threat of Firing

IRS Agent Traced as Source Of Nixon Tax Leak Quits Post

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—An Internal Revenue Service employee, tracked down by investigators as the individual who leaked information about President Nixon's income tax returns to a newspaper, quit his job under threat of being fired, IRS officials say.

The former employee, whom the officials refused to identify, also faced possible criminal charges for his action, but the Justice Department, after studying the case, decided against prosecution, spokesmen said.

A government source said that an IRS investigator was credited with cracking the case and received an award last month for "noteworthy contributions to the effectiveness and efficiency of the Department of the Treasury."

IRS spokesmen refused to say whether the award to the agent, William J. Schafer, was in fact connected with the Nixon tax returns or to provide any other details of the case.

Photocopies Traded
According to other sources, investigators solved the mystery by tracing photocopies of the Nixon tax returns to the machine which produced them at the IRS National Computer Center in Martinsburg, W. Va.

The IRS said disclosure of information about individual tax returns is illegal and offenses are routinely investigated.

Publication of details of Mr. Nixon's tax returns by the Providence, R.I., Journal-Bulletin on Oct. 3 was a key development in the controversy over the President's income taxes.

The newspaper, quoting what they said were documents provided by government sources, reported that Mr. Nixon had paid a total of \$1,670 in federal income taxes in 1970 and 1971 on reported total income of \$635,338.

The White House said originally that the IRS audited Mr. Nixon's tax returns for those two years and ordered no change, but the IRS announced earlier this month that it is reopening the case.

The Journal-Bulletin has refused to give any information on how it obtained the presidential tax records, which like all other individual tax returns are privileged under federal law.

Another source familiar with the case said the IRS employee who saw Mr. Nixon's records, that he decided to make the disclosure.

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Lowans Move To Give Equal Rights to Men

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 17 (AP)—A group of Iowa legislators are trying to strike a blow for equal rights for men.

The legislators filed bills in the Iowa House this week to create a commission on the status of men and to provide by law for the observance of Father's Day as well as Mother's Day.

Rep. George Knoke of Council Bluffs said it is unfair for Iowa to maintain a Commission on the Status of Women, as it has done for years, and not have a similar commission to fight for male equality.

Rep. Robert Krause of Fenton said Iowa law "authorizes and directs" the governor to issue an annual proclamation urging Iowans to fly the American flag on Mother's Day, but not on Father's Day.

Reliability of Tape Records Questioned in Sirica's Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—An assistant special prosecutor, Richard Ben-Veniste, today questioned the reliability of Secret Service records showing who in the White House had access to the presidential tapes.

He asked Raymond C. Zumbalt, a Secret Service technician, about the records he had of who had received and returned tapes. Mr. Ben-Veniste pointed to a notation showing the presidential aide Stephen B. Bull had received tapes on July 10, 1973. Mr. Bull subsequently turned those tapes over to former White House staff chief H.R. Haldeman.

One of the tapes of a Nixon-Haldeman conversation has an 18 1/2-minute gap that a panel of electronic experts has testified was caused by at least five separate erasures and re-recording operations. The White House flatly denied yesterday that Mr. Nixon had erased the tapes.

Mr. Ben-Veniste pointed to a notation indicating the tapes were returned two days later, asked Mr. Zumbalt, "Would you show us where you have documentation for that fact?"

"Not indicated here," Mr. Zumbalt said.

"Can you tell us how you know?" Mr. Ben-Veniste asked.

"I probably just assumed it," Mr. Zumbalt replied.

Pointing to a reference to removal of a second batch of tapes, Mr. Ben-Veniste once again drew an admission from Mr. Zumbalt that he had no documentation to prove they were returned on the date shown.

Mr. Zumbalt also testified that he had once suggested that the White House taping system be improved but that he later told a Secret Service inspector that the project was "put on a hold basis" after the discovery of the Watergate break-in.

Signature on Receipt
Mr. Zumbalt acknowledged that it was he who signed Stephen Bull's name to a receipt for the UER 5000 tape recorder delivered to Rose Mary Woods, President Nixon's secretary, on Oct. 1.

White House Help In Talk on Nixon Revealed by Ford

From Wire Dispatches
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 17.—Vice-President Ford said that the final form of a speech he gave which defended President Nixon was his own although White House speechwriters prepared the original draft.

Mr. Ford, who is visiting his home town, said that while he has his own staff, including speechwriters, he has regularly had speeches drafted by writers at the White House.

He said he put the Atlantic City, N.J., speech into final form after the White House speechwriters prepared an original draft from ideas he had given them.

Originally, Gerald L. Warren, deputy White House press secretary, had discounted the possibility of White House collaboration. However, he said yesterday: "I have checked it thoroughly and, at the request of the Vice-President, the White House speechwriters did assist him in formulating ideas he wanted to put across."

In the Farm Bureau speech, Mr. Ford assailed Mr. Nixon's critics and accused them of waging a "massive propaganda campaign" in their drive to impeach him. Mr. Ford told newsmen yesterday that "even if you take the worst side" of the latest tape disclosure, "it doesn't justify impeachment."

Selection of Panel
The panel was selected, according to a source, by mutual agreement on both sides, despite the statement Tuesday by White House lawyer James D. St. Clair that "I'm going to talk to my own experts."

The panel members are Richard H. Bell, chairman of Bell, Beranek and Newman Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Thomas G. Stockham Jr. of the University of Utah; Mark R. Weiss, vice-president of Federal Scientific Corp., New York City; James R. Flanagan, head of the Acoustic Research Department at R.I.L. Laboratories, Murray Hill, N.J.; Franklin Cooper, president of Haskins Laboratories, New Haven, Conn.; and John G. McKnight, consultant to the Scully-Metech Division of Diaphone Corp. in California.

9 U.S. Companies Accused of Bias
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—A church coalition group called on nine big U.S. companies yesterday to stop discriminating against women and minorities, and threatened to use their investment power to back the demand.

The Church Project on Equal Employment Opportunity, a coalition of Protestant and Catholic denominations, put the demand to such giants as IBM and General Motors, in which the churches hold stock worth over \$4 million.

A stockholders' resolution on discriminatory policies was also to be filed with Ford, Xerox, General Electric, Goodyear, Polaroid, Sears and Krafco, a project spokesman said, calling on the corporations to disclose data on company positions held by women and blacks, and to list their policies and programs to achieve equal employment opportunity.

Vienna Blacked Out By Ice-Broken Line
VIENNA, Jan. 17 (AP)—International and local trains stopped, public transport came to a halt, people were trapped in elevators and there was a general confusion as all of Vienna and parts of two adjoining provinces were hit by a power blackout in the pre-dawn hours today.

Officials said the blackout was due to an ice-broken long-distance power line. The blackout began at 4:50 a.m. Eight hours later some semblance of normal service was being restored but damaged signals led to major traffic jams.

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U.S. Judge Says Organization Justified

Rights of Homosexuals on Campus Upheld

CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 17 (AP)—A federal judge has ruled that homosexual student groups can hold social activities on campus like other student clubs, under protection of the First and 14th Amendments.

U.S. District Judge Hugh Bowmes issued the decision yesterday in a suit brought by the Gay Students Organization—GSO—against Gov. Meldrim Thomson and the University of New Hampshire.

Gov. Thomson said the decision was a "tragedy."

The university trustees banned the group's social activities in November after Gov. Thomson raised a furor over a dance the group held on campus.

Gov. Thomson called the party a spectacle and said the trustees should reverse an earlier decision which gave the group official recognition as a student organization.

After copies of the homosexual magazine Rag were distributed at a GSO performance of the gay play "Coming Out" in December, Gov. Thomson threatened to veto state funds for the university.

"A state university may not be blackmailed into depriving its students of their constitutional rights," Judge Bowmes said in his decision.

He said the university has the right to restrict the homosexual club if members incite violence or commit crimes. But he said the university presented no evidence that the club had done anything illegal.

David Hamilton of the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union, which brought the suit for the GSO, said Judge Bowmes' decision was the country's first broad decision on the rights of homosexual students groups.

Gov. Thomson issued the following statement: "The tragedy of the unfortunate gay decision is not so much that it is a decision, but that it is a decision by a federal judge."

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Nixon Aide Admits Grants Were Used to Sway '72 Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Frederic W. Malek, who is still a key White House aide, has acknowledged that he drafted and monitored a secret plan in 1972 to aim multimillion-dollar federal grants where they would win votes for President Nixon's re-election.

According to documents before the Senate Watergate committee, Mr. Malek took credit in June, 1972, for the program of "targeted" departmental responsiveness in support of the President's re-election, and for the following bureaucratic maneuvers:

● A grant for migrant workers in Texas was switched, at the request of Sen. John Tower, D., Texas, from an anti-administration group to one that was considered favorable to the Nixon campaign.

● A suit by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission against the University of Texas alleging discrimination in faculty personnel policy was quashed—also at the urging of Sen. Tower, himself a candidate for re-election in 1972. The suit, Mr. Malek wrote in a memorandum dated June 7, 1972, would have had "a serious negative impact in a key state."

● A federal investigation was canceled and subpoenaed books were returned to a Philadelphia local of the Dock and Wharf Builders' Union—a turnabout that Mr. Malek described at the time as "very helpful to the administration in impacting on the blue-collar vote."

Mr. Malek, a special assistant to President Nixon in 1972, is now deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. Commenting on newspaper disclosures of his campaign memoranda, Mr. Malek insisted the "responsiveness" project was designed neither to buy votes nor to put improper political pressures on government agencies.

The program was ordered, he said, by President Nixon.

RCA Plans to Use Solar Energy in Building in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—The RCA Corp. announced yesterday that it will construct a 12-story addition to the RCA Building in Rockefeller Center that will use solar energy heat here for the first time.

The addition to the 70-story RCA Building will serve as a management conference center for the giant communication concern, which had considered moving its corporate staff out of the city. The addition to the building will cost about \$6 million, RCA officials said.

The building will make use of panels on its solid exterior surfaces to capture solar energy as a form of radiant heat, which will be stored and used to substitute for other forms of energy.

RCA officials were unable to estimate the extent of potential savings, as it is still in the design stage. Such systems have been put to limited use in some private residences but have not yet found wide commercial applications.

1 Slain, 3 Hurt In Ulster Attack
BELFAST, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Two men burst into a rural pub and fired a machine-gun burst into four men drinking around a turf fire, killing one and wounding three others. In another village a gunman killed a part-time soldier.

The machine-gun attack occurred in Francis Boyle's Bar, a Catholic pub in Cappah, 40 miles north of Belfast.

The part-time soldier, a member of the Ulster Defense Regiment, died in the village of Trillick, 38 miles south of Londonderry. He had just stepped from a bus when he was killed.

Scientists Plan Vitamin C Study
LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—An international meeting of scientists will be held here April 2 and 3 to examine the benefits and possible harmful effects of vitamin C, it was announced today.

The symposium at the National College of Food Technology was organized against a background of disagreement and conflicting claims about human requirements of the vitamin, which is most commonly found in citrus fruit.

Some scientists, most notably U.S. Nobel Prize-winning physiologist Dr. Linus Pauling, claim therapeutic results from large dosages of the vitamin. Others believe such doses could cause metabolic damage.

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U.S. Reports Drop in Use Of Electricity
By Gene Smith
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Nationwide consumption of electricity appears to be running below its normally expected rate of growth by as much as 10 percent, industry figures indicate.

Weekly statistics released yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute placed power output in the 48 mainland states at just under 36.5 billion kilowatt hours for the week ended Jan. 12. That was the first week of daylight saving time and the production of electricity was 4.1 percent less than in the same week a year ago.

Normally, the industry's output grows at an annual rate of about 7 percent, but the combination of voluntary conservation programs, voltage reductions and imposition of daylight saving time has changed this.

Just how much of this reduction was directly attributable to daylight saving time is difficult to pinpoint, because other factors, including temperature, weather and industrial output, can change the weekly figures.

The Consolidated Edison Co. of New York said it could not guess the effect of daylight saving time on its output because it has been under a 3 percent voltage reduction since Dec. 24. Monday, it increased this to 5 percent to conserve fuel.

A recent power industry study predicted that the average residential user would save 29 kilowatt-hours of electricity a year once the extra hour of daylight took effect. This would amount to 0.6 percent of

The Pentagon Spying Case

What follows is a summary of those intricate and intriguing news accounts that have appeared in the last few days and dealt with a strange internecine conflict within the administration.

In mid-1971, the military command in the Pentagon, apparently feeling closed out of the President's tightly held major diplomatic initiatives, arranged on its own to get certain documents and notes of meetings from the White House. Some of this material seems to have found its way to columnist Jack Anderson. When Anderson published an account of a National Security Council meeting on the Indo-Pakistani war in December, 1971, an angry Henry Kissinger—he was then Mr. Nixon's national security adviser in the White House—ordered an investigation of the leak. The "plumbers" established some months earlier, turned to the task and found a "ring" of military personnel taking unauthorized information from Mr. Kissinger's files and meetings.

What then happened to those somehow involved? One junior person reportedly attempted "blackmail" by threatening to expose the operation to public view if he were not given a "very high post"; he did not get such a post but was not disciplined and was kept on in the government. The Joint Chiefs of Staff liaison at the NSC, a rear admiral, was given a new and important Pentagon position; he denies involvement. A clerical aide, a yeoman, was transferred; he says he promised the Navy "to never talk about what happened." A supposed recipient of the information, Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, who is the country's top military officer, was reappointed to a second two-year term as chairman of the Joint Chiefs; he denies any link to unauthorized information "from Mr. Kissinger's office."

As for Mr. Nixon, for 18 months, ever since the existence of the "plumbers" came to light, he has resisted investigation of them on grounds that disclosure would harm the "national security." A number of officials now privately say that the Pentagon spying case is what he had particularly in mind. In its single public comment on the Pentagon spying case, made last Friday in response to the first limited press reports on it, the White House did not explicitly acknowledge even that a charge of Pentagon spying had been made. Rather, the statement singled out "deliberate leaks to the media of extremely sensitive information of interest to other nations" and said "the source of these leaks was a low-level employee (apparently the yeoman) whose clerical tasks gave him access to highly classified information."

(Columnist Anderson denies the yeoman was his source.) Further disclosures would be "inappropriate," the White House said. "It may be that at a later time the facts can be made public without detriment to the national interest."

In brief: The Pentagon spied on Mr. Kissinger. When the operation came to light inside the government, it was covered up: the principals were given minimal or no reason for personal embarrassment, and preemptive disclosure of the matter was made to key legislators—complete with the usual "national security" argument for maintaining the strictest secrecy. Now that the operation has come to public attention, the White House is trying to breeze right by.

No doubt this is not the full story. It is enough to make plain, however, that the "villain" of this piece, as of so many others, is President Nixon's obsession with secrecy, rationalized without warrant or compelling justification as an imperative of "national security." In making his openings to Peking and Moscow and in searching for a way out of Vietnam, he had a broad choice between soliciting, on the one hand, the understanding and support of the executive branch bureaucracy—and, in their respective times and ways, the Congress and the public—and, on the other hand, conducting a lone operation. Mr. Nixon chose the latter course. Did he think the Pentagon would sabotage his diplomacy? Even for a President with Mr. Nixon's savvy for the possibilities of political ambush from the right, this seems an exaggerated not to say offensive consideration. Whatever his reason, his choice led in this instance to a shabby espionage operation that induces one not so much to gasp as to cringe. Discovery of the operation led all too inevitably to a cover-up—and perhaps not only between the President and the Pentagon. Mr. Kissinger offered the Senate seemingly categorical assurances that he had no knowledge of the intelligence activities of David Young, his former aide who—according to the new reports—ran the investigation, which Kissinger ordered, that unearthed the Pentagon plot. These assurances look very strange now.

None of us needed at this time yet another demonstration of the dangers of running the presidency as though it were a game of solitaire. Quite enough damage to U.S. institutions and U.S. values has already been done. But we keep learning more and it is still not possible to tell when the lesson will be done.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

What's the U.S. Doing in Thailand?

An extraordinary instance of American over-reaching has just come to light in Thailand. It involves the CIA, an agency so hobbled—at least in Thailand—to acting like a sovereign state that it seems to have been unable to adjust to the winds of Thai change. It seems that a CIA agent sent a letter to the new premier, who came to power last fall replacing the generals identified with a close military link to the United States. Signing the name of a Communist insurgent leader in Sakon Nakhon Province, the agent sounded out the premier on his interest in opening talks with insurgents. The letter's internal inconsistencies struck Thai officials, they now say. Since it had been sent by registered mail, it was easily traced to the CIA office in a particular province. The government then evidently leaked the story to the Thai press, which gave it a play worthy of the outrageousness of the event itself. "Really bad," the premier summed up.

The newly-posted American ambassador, William R. Kintner, was forced to acknowledge and apologize for this "regrettable and unauthorized initiative." "No American official is to be involved in any activity which could be interpreted as interference in Thai internal affairs," he announced. Yet this hardly puts the matter to rest. Is it more believable that the agent was acting on his own or that, unmasked, his operation—whatever its purpose—was simply repudiated? Since CIA activities in Thailand are supposed to be confined to providing technical intelligence assistance to Thailand, how is it that the CIA appears to have set up what the Thai press calls "operation units in various areas"? The CIA's indiscretion

"demonstrates to the people that the United States is involved in the fight to suppress the Communist terrorists," the Bangkok radio noted, and thus it compromises the Thai government claim that the insurgents, but not the government, lack independence and sovereignty. How could the CIA be insensitive to the central political value of this claim in a struggle against what is said to be a foreign-supported insurgency?

The most troubling aspect of this incident, however, goes beyond the damage that may have been done to U.S.-Thai relations. Just how deeply is the United States involved in the fight to suppress the Communist terrorists, in the Bangkok radio's words? A Senate staff report issued last June stated that there were 545 Americans working in Thai counterinsurgency within the U.S. Military Assistance Command. But if, as the Thai counterinsurgency chief now says, "It has especially been the principle of [this program] that the fight to suppress the Communists is the Thai people's affair," then what are all those Americans doing, whether they are inside or outside the CIA? The new Thai leadership, by publicizing and protesting the affair of the letter, indicates its own decision to put some nationalistic distance between itself and Thailand's former American patrons. This is an understandable choice flowing from the winding down of this American role in all of Indochina. The Thais, who live there, are adjusting. But we Americans still have questions of our own to ask about any residual counterinsurgency role. It sounds too much like one hesitates to say the word—Vietnam.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Anti-Japanese Demonstrations

Even if the bitter unfortunate memory of Japan's occupation of these Southeast Asian nations during World War II has all but faded, the prevalent economic grievances could touch off an anti-Japanese wave in the area. Fortunately, there has been an intensifying call among the Japanese themselves for a serious soul-

searching and re-examination of Japan's policy toward the less developed members of the Asian community. Its enormous economic potential has already made Japan a big power economically, if not politically and militarily, which makes it a matter of duty for Japan to substantially increase its economic contributions to the common progress of the Asian region.

—From the Korea Herald (Seoul).

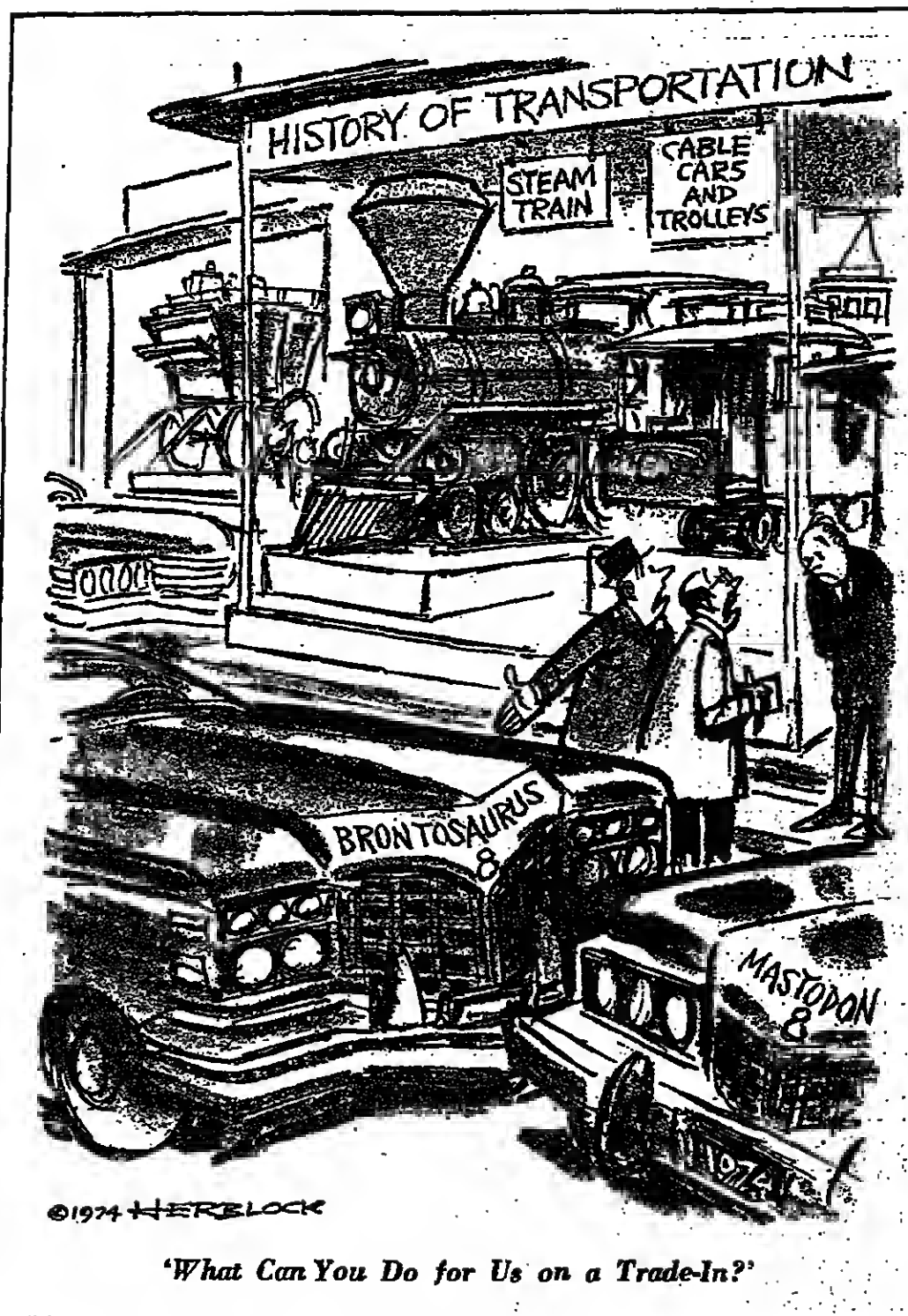
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

CADIZ, Spain.—The coffin containing the remains of Christopher Columbus has been opened. It was found to contain some 30 bones and a few ashes. It was then closed and taken on board the dispatch boat, Giralda, which leaves tomorrow for Seville, where the remains will be received with ceremony and transferred to the cathedral. Meanwhile, in an entirely unrelated affair, the rumor persists that several of the ministers in the Spanish government will resign in the very near future.

Fifty Years Ago

NEW YORK.—A new serum with a gratifying tendency to isolate the scarlet fever germ and which may ultimately eliminate the danger of death from the disease has been discovered by Dr. A.R. Dochez. Dr. Dochez told a Society of Experimental Biology meeting yesterday that for the moment he was pleased with the results but wanted to be extremely guarded in his statements for fear of raising false hopes. But he did describe a great number of successful experiments at Yale University.



"What Can You Do for Us on a Trade-In?"

Prosecutor Jaworski's Duty

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—Last July 23, in a letter to Sen. Sam Ervin, President Nixon said that the White House tapes would remain "under my sole personal control." When some tapes were subsequently subpoenaed, there was a legal obligation to preserve that evidence even while the subpoena was contested. Experts have now found that a critical portion of one tape was erased by at least five separate manual actions.

The responsibility for dealing with this apparent destruction of evidence falls on the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski. His staff is examining witnesses in court now, and he will probably begin a grand jury investigation. What ever may be discovered, Jaworski faces hard decisions.

If the president of a large corporation publicly stated that he had "sole personal control" of subpoenaed evidence in an anti-trust case, he might be legally responsible if an ordering was found to have tampered with it. But this is the President of the United States.

If Jaworski concludes that there was tampering, does he proceed against Richard Nixon for contempt of court? Ask the grand jury to indict him? Refer the evidence to the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry?

On His Own

What this example indicates is that Leon Jaworski faces questions of a kind that few prosecutors have ever had to consider. And he must decide them largely on his own, without the broad consultation that a lawyer would often seek on hard problems.

"I don't mind telling you," Jaworski said in a conversation the other day, "I feel lonesome sometimes." But he added that he didn't "sit around and agonize."

One thing immediately apparent about Jaworski is that he has a deep respect for the presidency. Discussing the question whether a president can be indicted before impeachment, he said first that the law was not clear on the issue and then asked: "Are you going to forget the consequences to this world we live in now?"

But it would be equally wrong to think that he would act so as to immunize the President from being called to account for wrongdoing. Some voiced that concern after Jaworski said he felt he could not turn over to the House Judiciary Committee material that he had obtained from the White House for use before grand juries.

Maintain Secrecy

In discussing that problem, he made clear that his main concern was with a prosecutor's obligation to maintain grand jury secrecy. Witnesses have no such obligation, and courts have considerable discretion to release grand jury evidence.

"The committee's recourse lies in asking for it by a proper legal proceeding," Jaworski said, "either at the White House or the court." Other legal scholars pointed out that a person asked to give evidence in a valid legal proceeding has no right to resist on the ground that he has given the same evidence to a grand jury. In fact, witnesses—the sources of

evidence—are excluded from the secrecy imposed on grand jurors and lawyers by Rule 6 (2) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

The issue was authoritatively decided in a 1960 case before the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, *U.S. vs. Interstate Dress Carriers Inc.* There the Justice Department had asked to examine and copy some company records that had been presented to a grand jury in a separate proceeding. The company resisted.

The court—composed of Judges J. Edward Lumbard, Charles B. Clark and Henry J. Friendly—dismissed the company's objections. Judge Lumbard wrote:

Delays Seen

"When testimony or data is sought for its own sake—for its intrinsic value—in the furtherance of a lawful investigation—rather than to learn what took place before a grand jury, it is not a valid defense to disclosure that the same information was revealed to a grand jury or that the same documents had been, or were presently being, examined by a grand jury."

Thus the House Judiciary Com-

mittee, if it obtains the necessary subpoena power, could seek tapes and documents from the White House, and the grand jury issue would be no bar. But Nixon's lawyers would doubtless try to raise other objections, at least delaying the impeachment inquiry.

The question then would be whether the committee could get the material directly from the court, by order of Judge John J. Sirica. Rule 6(e) says a judge may turn over material for use "preliminary to or in connection with a judicial proceeding." The terms of the House committee's subpoena power should therefore treat impeachment, or the subsequent Senate trial, as a form of judicial proceeding.

Does Jaworski have evidence now that links Nixon to the crimes of Watergate? Of course he would not say. But his evidence concerns the problem of indictment and/or impeachment of a president leads one to infer that there must be such evidence. He said only that material obtained from White House files had included some things "substantial and very meaningful and highly relevant."

Letters

Political Intrigue

Upon reflecting upon 1973 as the year of "political intrigue" as embodied in the Watergate Affair, as many journalists would have us believe, I am drawn to ponder over the political wisdom of ancient India. In the "Mahabharata," a completed work extending from 400 BC to AD 400, there is found a "lost" political advice to world rulers who desire success in the arena of political leadership.

Although such political advice rests upon the presupposition, or "the law of the fish," as best expressed in the proverb "The big ones eat the little ones," nevertheless, "The Seven Ways to Approach a Neighbor," in light of the Watergate Affair, seems relevant to our contemporary political scene. The principles are as follows:

1. "Constitutive conduct"—The uncovering of Watergate evoked from the President both surprise and the promise to get at the bottom of the issue.

2. "Aggressive behavior as authoritative response to a threat"—This is best seen in the President's refusal to submit the requested tapes, and particularly in the dismissal of Archibald Cox.

3. "Bribery"—The arrangement of financial payments to the "plumbers" for their work is sufficient.

4. "Lying dissemination in an enemy's party"—This was the very essence of the Watergate Affair, which ruptured confidence in the democratic process of government.

5. "Deceit and trickery"—This is reflected in the attempted cover-up of the Watergate Affair.

6. "Neglecting or ignoring behavior"—This is the procedure of taking no account of, or regarding as insignificant, a particular section. This was the President's tactic in declaring that the seriousness and extent of the Wa-

tergate Affair was not realized by him until the spring of 1973 which resulted eventually in the dismissal of several key people from the White House staff.

7. "Confusing or juggling"—This denotes a strategy designed to create the appearance of things that do not exist which may be reflective in the President's countermove of "Operation Candor."

In short, the President's total response to the Watergate Affair may be best summarized in a maxim from this same ancient work of political advice, "If men think thee soft, they will despise thee." When it is, therefore, time to be cruel, be cruel.

I would like to leave "uncritical" patriotic Americans with another maxim from this Indian manual, 12, in the paraphrased words of the President, "When the going gets rough, I get tough," then, in India's ancient words, "The last word of social wisdom is, never trust."

DAVID A. ANDERSON,
The Hague.

The Same Boat

Isn't the time coming when we must begin to regard the earth's rapidly dwindling resources as belonging to all—rather than to those relatively temporary governments which, at this short moment of geological time, happen to control those parcels of land under which they lie?

Why should these vital energy sources, formed over the eons, (without the help of men or their creeds), be allowed to be used as weapons by anyone—in what amounts to gangster-like extortion? If this current, intentionally induced shortage of fuel (with its inevitable, runaway inflation as a nonoptional extra) teaches us anything, it is that we all are indeed in the same boat!

GENE DEITCH,
Prague.

Letter from Moscow

Solzhenitsyn Furor: Revealing Old Facts

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—In the last few days Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn has been publicly and officially abused and castigated like no Soviet citizen in recent memory. He has been accused of crimes and transgressions which have sent many lesser-known men to Soviet prisons for long terms. He has been dismissed as a literary traitor.

Every newspaper in this country, it seems, has joined in the television echo: it. Solzhenitsyn is the big news of the day, not only in the West, where his new book, "The Gulag Archipelago," is the subject of unprecedented publicity, but in his own country too.

What does it all mean? What is the importance of this man and his books? Does the furor over Solzhenitsyn reveal something new about the Soviet Union—its history or its present?

Any answers to these questions must be tentative, but there are some answers. The fundamental point, certainly, is that the Solzhenitsyn furor is not a revelation. Rather it is a vehicle for revealing—in unusually clear detail—many old facts.

A Unique Figure

Solzhenitsyn himself is a unique figure—"our only living classic," as the poet Yevgeny Yevushenko (now an orthodox spokesman for the status quo) once described him. Solzhenitsyn is not representative of Soviet literature, or even of the disaffected intelligentsia. He is more outspoken, more bitter, more courageous in his convictions than any man of talent in the Soviet Union in modern times.

Many Soviet writers and officials would accept that characterization without regarding it as a compliment to Solzhenitsyn. He is not universally loved and admired the way, for instance, Boris Pasternak was. He is too bold and too self-confident, too abrasive and too frank for that.

Moreover, he is an understanding person about the Soviet Union, a posture that sets him against those with a normal quotient of human optimism. He seems to see no ray of hope. He thinks that literature must preserve what politics has destroyed. Solzhenitsyn believes that only literature—not least his own literature—can preserve the Russia he loves and believes is real.

Solzhenitsyn is unique in another important respect. He is the most famous contemporary writer in the world. His name is better known than that of most political leaders. His name and his Nobel Prize for Literature give him a special form of protection here.

Dangerous Subject

Solzhenitsyn's preoccupation is the history of modern Russia. This is a dangerous subject in the contemporary Soviet Union, because history is not just a branch of academic learning here. It is a tool of political ideology. In the official view, what happened is not so important as what should have happened. Official historians blithely write that what should have happened actually did happen.

Solzhenitsyn replies that this is a fraud. He challenges the orthodox view of history on its most sensitive points. He writes with

sympathy about Soviet soldiers who joined the Nazis to fight against their homeland. He challenges the sacred idea that Vladimir Lenin was a family saint in men's clothing. He insists that the Soviet Union admit the entire truth about Stalin's dictatorship, and call account those who helped perpetrate Stalin's crimes.

In all this Solzhenitsyn is fighting against a deeply imbued orventional wisdom which—it is fair to estimate—at least 90 percent of the Soviet population accepts unquestioningly. There is no argument here about Lenin's qualities, about the comic heroic struggle in World War I or about the official content that Stalin was just an aberration in the glorious history of Soviet Communism.

Yet Solzhenitsyn wants to say all these points and more in society with no tolerance for malcontents, troublemakers, free-thinkers. He wants to say about the existence of God in the Pope. The Pope isn't interested.

Sensitive Nerve

The official reaction to "The Gulag Archipelago" suggests that a sensitive nerve Solzhenitsyn touched. The unprecedented virulence directed against him seen above all, an indication of the strength of conformity in the country. The propagandaists will have answered Solzhenitsyn's attack have been almost entirely to facts. Their quotes from his book are generally distorted, taken out of context; their accounts of the Western publicity for the book are more emotional than accurate.

The flavor of the attacks, bitter. Private comments by Soviet journalists and officials at the name, "I have always believed one thing," a journalist said this week, "I have always hated traitors." Could a man be called a traitor for writing a controversial book? This journalist had no doubt that he could.

"It was said a long time ago and correctly: He who isn't with us is against us." So wrote a leading editor about Solzhenitsyn in a letter to Pravda, the official newspaper. Yuri Zhukov, Pravda's chief commentator, told Western journalists last week that he had received hundreds of letters from the general public demanding that Solzhenitsyn be harshly punished.

Generalizations are never entirely accurate, but it does seem fair to say that the Soviet people are a single-minded and tough-minded lot. Their sources of information are meager, their patriotism is almost boundless, their appetite for revenge and retribution is substantial. The Anglosaxon, Judeo-Christian notion of tolerance has little resonance in this society. Nor is there a wide spread respect for what Westerners would regard as objective truth. Unswerving loyalty is most admired. If you're not with us...

Solzhenitsyn himself is not immune to these Russian traits. It is not a liberal in the Western sense, and not an admirer of pluralism for its own sake. In a recent letter he lambasted American politicians making such a furor over the Watergate. "What did they expect," he wrote, "from a democracy the has no built-in ethical foundation, a democracy that could tute a clash of interests, and a more than interests, a clash regulated only by the Constitution without any all-embracing ethical edifice?"

Different

Yet Solzhenitsyn is different from the mass of his countrymen, not least because he rejects the "all-embracing ethical edifice" they accept. He rejects it and challenges its foundations.

The international reputation and periodic storms of controversy he has created in the process are, ironically, not of his own making. If the Soviet authorities had published all his books, ignored them and gone about their business, it is inconceivable that Solzhenitsyn would have become the renowned figure he is today. Nor could he be caused the authorities such serious trouble.

Again this week the authorities are insuring even more notoriety for this unique man by the virulent attacks on him. If publicity that follows these attacks will sell yet more copies of "The Gulag Archipelago," and of any subsequent book by Solzhenitsyn, the authorities know all this, but they go on contributing to Solzhenitsyn's fame anyhow. That seems to be a revealing indication of the same priorities prevailing here.

Moscow n Full Old F

Observations of Kohoutek Support 'Snowball' Makeup

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—It may have been picked up as the solar system sailed through one of the interstellar dust clouds. In that case, he said, the radio emissions should become weaker as the outer layer of the comet bolls off. If the organic matter is part of the material from which the comet originally was formed, there will be no weakening. The issue may be settled by the observations now under way.

The anti-tail has been detected optically by the Skylab astronauts and by infrared scanning at the University of Minnesota. Whereas the tail of Kohoutek, as it recedes from the sun, is blown out ahead of it by radiation and gas from the sun, the anti-tail points toward the sun.

It presumably is formed of particles shed by the comet that are too heavy to be strongly affected by sunlight or the "solar wind," and so trail the comet instead of being blown ahead of it.

While Kohoutek is "the best-observed comet in history," Mr. Whipple said, it is admittedly a disappointment to those who predicted a spectacular "if you want to have a safe gamble," he said, "bet on a horse—not a comet."

The organic matter (methyl cyanide and hydrocyanic acid) is the type detected by radio astronomers from distant clouds of gas and dust between the stars. The organic matter is only coating, Mr. Whipple said.

Experts Say Shards in Italy Do Not Match Krater in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Two appointed experts have determined that ancient pottery shards, obtained in the sea-bomb country near here last year, did not "seem" to come from the controversial Greek vase by the Greek master Euphronios—in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

In the basis of photographs showing the Metropolitan Museum's (Krater) before and after

State Dept. Sees Retaliation by Russians on Kirov

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Columbia Artists Management, a collection of an American tour of the Kirov Ballet this summer is not expected to page the 1974-1976 cultural exchange agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States, according to the State Department.

A spokesman for the department's Office of Soviet and Eastern European Exchanges said yesterday.

We don't expect retaliation of kind. There is no evidence they are thinking of retaliation. We do expect to receive 10 let groups and to send 10 let groups to the Soviet in 1974-76.

The State Department, the umbrella Artists Management group said that it would not sponsor Kirov tour this summer is "a cancellation," because Columbia is still planning to pre-empt the Soviet ballet company in 1977, the spokesman said.

stating that Columbia had decided not to present the Kirov this summer because of the by crisis and other factors.

Nel Nisfeld, vice-president of mbia Artists, had also called move "a postponement." Yes, Mr. Nisfeld repeated his statement that Columbia "absolutely expected to bring the Kirov in 1977. Until then, he said, he would not make any announcement.

New York theaters, by which can the Metropolitan Opera or the New York State theater."

The Italian police began the investigation a year ago, after being told by informants that the vase had been dug up in Italy. Later, they were told by an admitted bootlegger of antiquities, Armando Cossiga, that he was present when the vase with figures like the ones on the Metropolitan Krater were unearthed in Cerveteri, about 20 miles north of Rome.

Mr. Hecht is under investigation by a public prosecutor on suspicion that he received the 2,800-year-old vase from archaeological poachers and smuggled it out of the country in violation of laws protecting Italy's cultural heritage.

Rep. Gross to Retire

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Rep. H. R. Gross, a Republican congressman from Iowa since 1949, said today he would not seek re-election. Rep. Gross, 74, said his decision was based primarily on his age and a "need for relief from the long hours" demanded by his office.

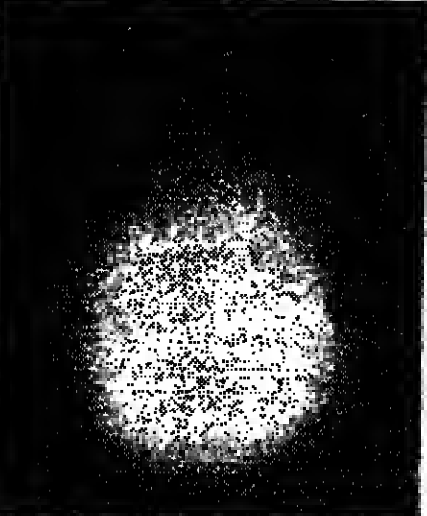
Imprisoned in 1911 in Murder Case Freedom Sought for Man in Jail 62 Years

By Ralph Blumenthal
SACON, N.Y., Jan. 17 (NYT)—In 1911, when he was 17, Paul Geidel went to prison for murder. He was released later, but he had been in a bad hotel robbery. He was in a bad hotel robbery. He was in a bad hotel robbery. He was in a bad hotel robbery.

Within two days the youth arrested, a week later he was sentenced to 30 years to life second-degree murder and the day, on Sept. 6, 1911, he was moved to Sing Sing Prison in Ossining, N. Y.

He has been a prisoner ever since—possibly the longest-continued inmate in the United States, now 79 years old and an inmate of the facility for the elderly and handicapped at Poughkeepsie National Facility on the ends of Matheawan State hospital here, Geidel is the object of a campaign for his release. He is not sure he would want to live more than 62 years old, but he can't make it out there," he said in a brief chat with a visitor.

A rocket-borne camera in space over New Mexico photographed this glowing hydrogen cloud enveloping comet Kohoutek.



Obituaries

Frederick A. Seaton, 64, Interior Secretary in 1950s

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17 (AP)—Frederick A. Seaton, 64, Secretary of the Interior in the Eisenhower administration and a well-known Midwest publisher, died last night in a hospital following a long illness.

Mr. Seaton was actively involved in the effort to persuade Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower to seek the presidency and served in various key positions during the general's administration. He was appointed assistant secretary of defense in 1953. In 1955, he became an administrative assistant to Eisenhower, acting as liaison between the White House and Congress.

He was later named a deputy assistant to the President and remained in that post until early 1956, when he was named secretary of the Interior. In that post, which he held through Eisenhower's second term, Mr. Seaton worked to bring Hawaii and Alaska into the Union.

Mr. Seaton's political career began in 1936 when he worked with former Kansas Gov. Alf Landon in the latter's bid for the presidency. He remained active in politics through last year, when he was chairman of President Nixon's Committee on Timber and the Environment.

Filed Senate Seat

Mr. Seaton served from 1945-1947 in the Nebraska Legislature. In 1951, he was named by then Gov. Val Peterson to fill the unexpired term of the late U.S. Sen. Kenneth Wherry.

In 1955, he was mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for president and also was considered as a possible Nixon running mate in 1960. He made an unsuccessful bid for the Nebraska governorship in 1962.

In the 1968 presidential campaign, Mr. Seaton served as chairman of senior advisers to Mr. Nixon.

His newspaper interests included ownership of the Hastings (Neb.) Tribune and papers in Alliance, Neb., Sheridan, Wyo., Lead and Deadwood, S.D., Manhattan, Wis., and Coffeyville, Kans. He also had interests in KHAS-TV and KHAS radio in Hastings, and radio stations in Manhattan and Coffeyville.

Mr. Seaton was born in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Johanna Reston

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Jan. 17 (NYT)—Mrs. Johanna Reston, 90, mother of James Reston, a vice-president and columnist of The New York Times, died early yesterday.

Mrs. Reston was born in Stranraer, Scotland, one of eight children of Andrew Irving, a stone mason, and Roseanne Gordon Irving. Her husband, James Reston Sr., a machinist, died here in 1960 at the age of 88.

The Restons first came to the United States in 1910, and moved to Scotland in 1911 and returned to this country in 1920, after World War I. They lived in Dayton, Ohio, from 1920 until 1956, when they moved to California.

Clarence E. Lovejoy

RED BANK, N.J., Jan. 17 (NYT)—Clarence E. Lovejoy, 73, retired boat-building editor of The New York Times and editor of the series of school and college guides that bear his name, died yesterday.

Mr. Lovejoy was director of public relations for the Army's European Theater after the German surrender in 1945.

Mrs. Harry W. Baehr

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT)—Mrs. Hilda Kornmaier Baehr, the widow of Harry W. Baehr, who had been vice-president of the Law & Insurance Lithographic Co., died Tuesday at her home here.

Mrs. Baehr leaves a son, Harry W. Baehr, an editorial writer for The International Herald Tribune, and a sister, Mrs. Adam Brandau.

Medical Testing Is New Focus in Skylab-3 Mission

HOUSTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Medical experiments have priority in the final weeks of the Skylab-3 mission as the astronauts study what happens to their bodies under record exposure to the weightless space environment.

Dr. Col. Gerald P. Carr and William R. Pogue and Dr. Edward G. Gibson on Monday surpassed the single-mission endurance record of 69 days 11 hours nine minutes set last year by the Skylab-2 crew.

They are now in new territory, medically, and Flight Director Charles Lewis said that medical checks would be emphasized during the remainder of the planned 84-day flight.

Tests on earlier missions show that weightlessness causes the muscles, including the heart, to decondition. Without the constant tug of earth's gravity, the heart adapts to a lighter workload as it pumps blood. Muscles in the leg lost several centimeters of tissue.

Space agency doctors said that the Skylab-3 astronauts, after their long mission, showed a decline in the manufacture of red blood cells and changes in mineral balance and in the muscles of the back. In some cases, several weeks were required for astronauts to return to normal after returning to earth.

French Gas Stations Shut

PARIS, Jan. 17 (Reuters)—More than 5,000 French gasoline stations closed today in a strike by garage owners against tight profit margins and government refusal to halt cut-price gasoline sales.

The garage owners' union said the strike was expected to spread to 20,000 of France's 60,000 service stations in the next few days. No limit was set on the strike's duration.

Opera in Paris Crime, Punishment and 'Don Quichotte'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Jan. 17 (NYT)—All the verbal rotten tomatoes that Parisian opera-goers have been heaving for the last few months came crashing down on the head of Peter Ustinov last night after the official premiere of Massenet's "Don Quichotte" at the Paris Opera.

The punishment, as often happens in such cases, exceeded the crime. Or, if it did not, the punishment could have been apportioned more equitably, beginning with the composer, his librettist Henri Cain, and Jacques Le Lorrain, on whose comédie héroïque the work is based—the result being light years away from Cervantes.

It is not that this late work lacks delightful music—Quichotte's serenade, the quintet, the Quichotte-Dulcinée duet, and above all the Don's death scene—all have their appeal and bear the mark of Massenet's practiced hand. But the sweet, luxurious and somewhat self-indulgent romanticism that created a veritable gallery of feminine characters—Manon, Hérodiade, Thaïs et al.—does not sit so well here. Despite the melodic richness, there is a fatal lack of musical characterization, which throws a heavy burden on the acting abilities of the principal performers.

In this context, it is worth remembering that the first Don Quichotte, at the world premiere in Monte Carlo in 1910, was Feodor Chaliapin. His recordings of the final scene leave a hint of what his performance must have been, and a stronger hint can be drawn from the Russian bass's legendary and eccentric powers as a musical actor, and ever since his days the role seems to have belonged to much too Slavie basses as to the French.



Robert Massard as Sancho Panza and Nicolai Ghiaurov as Don Quichotte.

whose title is derived from Vanni Marcoux, the first Paris interpreter of the title part in 1911. In many ways, the Bulgarian bass Nicolai Ghiaurov is Chaliapin's present-day successor, but his powers are more vocal than histrionic. It is hard to complain about a singer who so generously delivers such rich and noble tones, but Ghiaurov's straightforward approach gets no more out of the part than the composer put in, and so his Don remains as bland as Massenet's. Victoria Cortez's Dulcinée was beautiful to see and richly sung, while Robert Massard, in an unaccustomed comic part as Sancho Panza, made the most of it and a generous contribution to the effectiveness of the final scene with his deeply felt and compassionate "O mon malheur" to the dying Don. The lesser parts were well taken, and Georges Prétre conducted with rare and feeling, in which he was joined by orchestra and chorus.

There remains Ustinov, who proposed himself not only as stage director and designer, but in the spoken role of the chief bandit, reduced to humble, kneeling respect by a few phrases from the captive Don. In a program note, he rejects both modern stylization and period fidelity as an approach. Yet neither the operetta-like, brightly-colored simplicity of his sets, nor the comic exaggeration of his costumes, nor the individually amusing stage gimmicks succeeded in getting below Massenet's surface. The same fate is reserved for the choreography of Lile de Tri-

na, who (again according to a program note) seeks to evoke the Spanish Middle Ages, but ends up trapped in the general triviality of the proceedings.

Even so anyone with the faintest interest in Massenet should pay a visit, if only because Paris has almost totally ignored this very French composer for so long. Indeed, there seems to be a mild revival about—"Mignon" is planned by both Paris and Toulouse this year, and Joan Sutherland has found "Esclarmonde" worthy of her attention (in San Francisco next fall). Within a decade, all kinds of centennial opportunities will present themselves for diving into Massenet's perfumed waters. Close your eyes if you must, but you could do worse than start here.

PARIS FILMS: A Comic Look at the President

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Jan. 17 (NYT)—"Richard" (at the Rive Gauche Point Show, the Luxembourg and the Studio République in English) is a broad, free-wheeling burlesque about the President and his rise to power.

The director, Bertrand Castelli, playwright, choreographer for the Marquis de Cuevas and Harkness Ballets and co-producer of "Hair," although French-born, spent the 1950s and 1960s in the United States. This film is the fruit of his amused reflection. He reproduces the Nixon career with extravagant abandon. The star is a Richard Armitage, a dandy-dancer for his protagonists. Among the Nixon aides and physicians are John Carradine, Paul Ford and Kevin McCarthy, while Mickey Rooney plays a guardian angel. There is also—via footage from the film—"The revolutionary participation of President Eisenhower, Kennedy, Nikita Khrushchev, Marilyn Monroe, Robert Taylor, Adolphe Menjou and Marlon Brando. The film mingles fact and fiction, alternating newsreel coverage with valdevalde sketches—it opens with the President in white tie and tails doing a tap dance.

The keynote is not bitter satire.



Mickey Rooney and Richard Armitage in "Richard."

Sharps & Flats

LONDON—Woody Herman and his Thundering Herd will be at Fairfield Halls, Groydon, on Jan. 24 at 8 p.m. Steve Wonder will be at the Rainbow Theater the same night also at 8 p.m. and the Staple Singers and Linda Lewis are at the Royal Festival Hall Jan. 25 at 7:30 p.m.

There is more to London's new Skyline Park Tower than meets the eye.

On the first floor you'll find Le Trianon—a superb international dining room. Specialties include Filet de Roef Wellington or Supreme de Truite Parcels au Champagne. A good selection of fine wines are constantly available—including several first-growth vineyards.

From the 2nd to the 17th floor you'll find 300 of the most comfortable bedrooms in London. Each room has air conditioning with variable control, colour TV, original paintings and deep pile luxury carpeting.

On the ground floor, the lobby leads up to the spectrum rooms, a huge floating staircase. The marble flooring and the deep leather sofas are reminiscent of the age of the truly great hotels. And, indeed, the facilities offered by the new Skyline Park Tower achieve a standard which is uncommonly high, both with service and decor.

but the merry spoofing of the musical comedy stage. In approach it resembles the Parisian revues of the late 1930s, which similarly roasted reigning dignitaries.

Thus, for example, we have the boy Richard living in a log cabin with his Quaker family; his courtship of Pat conducted in stammered platitudes; his political education at the hands of party bosses. But Castelli leaves out Nixon's campaign, in which the tactics employed against his rival for office, Helen Gahagan Douglas, cast the shadow of things to come. His senatorial investigation of un-American activities, the model for McCarthyism, is limited to some television excerpts.

Included, of course, is the "Checkers" speech. His defeat in the California gubernatorial race is followed with a fanciful episode: As the rejected candidate broods one midnight in his study, a celestial messenger—Mickey Rooney—materializes before him and urges him to try again. As the Castelli extravaganza was completed on the eve of Nixon's re-election in 1972, there is no mention of Watergate, though seen now, this light-hearted mockery seems to prophesy something of the sort. In any case, "Richard" provides some comic laughter.

Compared with "Malice," Salvatore Samperi's new film (at the France-Elysées in its original Italian and at the Gaumont-Madeleine in French), "The Last Tango in Paris" might be "Little Bo Peep." Here we have no pseudo-psychanalytical consideration of passion, but the sex impulse frankly dramatized in as diverting a comedy as has been seen in many months.

A Sicilian widower returns from his wife's funeral to find that his relatives have hired a housekeeper for him. Her fresh beauty and charm win him at once as they do his three sons: 18, 15 and 5. The oldest boy makes overtures, but she rejects him, having set her cap on becoming her employer's second wife. The 15-year-old, however, shrewdly sizes up the situation and blackmails her into surrender. The story revolves about their relationship. Samperi has illustrated the incidents of the seduction not only with humor but also with psychological intelligence. The result is a highly-seasoned erotic farce which offers in addition an ironic exposure of hypocrisy in a provincial town.

Laura Antonelli as the maid is entrancing. A less talented dancer, endowed with such good looks and figure, might have made the role one of the "Here I am" order. But Miss Antonelli succeeds in conveying the natural generosity of the irresistible beauty who swoops to conquer, Alessandro Momo as the vicious seducer who holds her fate in his hands, scores strongly, too, avoiding any note of wasteful pathos and presenting the cynical boy without the usual sentimental excuses, a perfect interpretation. Toffi Ferro as the distracted father and Lilla Brignone as his dominating mother are of like caliber. "The harmony of the historic ensemble is a tribute to Samperi's sagacious direction. "Malice," it is reported, has proved more popular in Italy than any other film in history. It is destined to be as successful abroad.

"The Holy Mountain" (at the Gaumont Rive Gauche and the Gaumont Champs-Elysées in English) is another film meriting attention. The work of the gifted Alessandro Jodorowsky, it created something of a sensation at the Cannes festival last spring and it has been greatly admired by the young audiences who have seen it at cine club previews. An exercise in cinematic surrealism, it was inspired by the Bunuel of "L'Age d'Or," and is charged with an intensity of its own. The first half is a display of shock images, many of them strikingly fantastic. Part II is devoted to the long, steep climb up the mysterious mountain to discover life's secret. This second half is less impressive, but it has been cut in the version now on view and the cuts are an improvement. "The Holy Mountain" is rewarding viewing, introducing a brilliant and original director.

Skyline Park Tower
101 Leinster Road, London SW1N 7LJ, England
Telephone 01-235 8000, Telex 97472

On the first floor you'll find Le Trianon—a superb international dining room. Specialties include Filet de Roef Wellington or Supreme de Truite Parcels au Champagne. A good selection of fine wines are constantly available—including several first-growth vineyards.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1974

هكذا من أجل

**Arabs Reject
U.S. Call for
Oil Price Cuts****Germany, Canada
Join U.S. Appeal**

ROME, Jan. 17.—The United States, West Germany and Canada pressed here today for cuts in world oil prices but were met with a flat rejection by the Arab states.

Iraqi central bank governor Fawzi el Khatib, speaking on behalf of several oil-producing countries, told a finance ministers' meeting here to discuss international monetary reform that there was no question of oil prices being reduced.

The tough stance being adopted by the three Western countries seemed likely to exacerbate divisions within the Common Market, where Germany is angry at what it sees as the excessively militant attitude of Britain and France toward the oil producers.

German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt told a press conference here that the "go it alone" tendencies of Britain and France had been discussed here yesterday at a meeting of the EEC finance ministers.

German sources said that the British and French attitudes would jeopardize the prospects for agreement on the Common Market's proposed regional fund, already a subject of bitter dispute.

J.S. officials made clear today that their top priority is to get the oil-producing states to reduce oil prices. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz told a group of finance ministers: "The recent problem is literally unmanageable for many countries."

The oil-producing countries have to recognize this simple fact and cooperate with the rest of the world in scaling down the magnitude of the financial problem to manageable proportions.

Mr. Schmidt also warned the conference against accepting the oil price increases, saying that the example of the oil-producing countries might be followed by the producers of other essential commodities. A similar warning was given by Canadian Finance Minister John Turner.

There seemed little doubt that the same spirit would carry over to the meeting President Nixon has called for on Feb. 11, with the Americans and Germans favoring joint pressure on the Arabs and the British and French preferring to make their own deals.

Several delegates said it was clear that the impasse over oil was likely to delay agreement on the overall package for monetary reform even though representatives from developing nations expressed hope for faster progress in the reforms.

Despite these differences, the finance ministers meeting in the Committee of 20 of the 136-nation International Monetary Fund (IMF) seemed set to reach agreement on at least two reform proposals.

Johannes Witteveen, the Dutch managing director of the IMF, said the ministers had today agreed on the need to strengthen the fund through the creation of a political committee of finance ministers which would meet four times a year.

He also said that at today's sessions the first of a two-day conference, the ministers made broad progress toward establishing a new form of special drawing rights (SDRs) to serve as a basis of a reformed monetary system.

The ministers are expected to agree tomorrow that these SDRs will be linked in value no longer to gold but to the average value of the currencies of seven nations which each account for not less than 3 percent of world trade.

But no agreement had yet been reached on the question of what rate of interest the SDRs should bear, delegates said.

Meanwhile, both Mr. Shultz and Mr. Schmidt were agreed that the dollar is now a high on the foreign exchange market. The American sources said, but there was no agreement in the private talks here on how to intervene to keep it down.

The Americans wanted the Germans to sell dollars in Frankfurt while the Germans wanted the Americans to buy marks, the sources said.

Either move would reduce the dollar's value. But the Germans do not want to see dollars from their reserves because these are needed to buy oil and the Americans do not want to buy marks because this would add to their balance-of-payments problems.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**BP, Petrofina Drop French Venture**

Sté. Française des Pétroles (SFP) and Petrofina have withdrawn from their association with France's state-owned ELF-Erap group to treble the output of a refinery in Amiens in southwest France to six million tons. SFP, a subsidiary of British Petroleum, was to have a 16 percent interest in the venture, and Petrofina, a unit of Belgium's Petrofina, 7 percent. Their decision to withdraw from the 700-million-franc (about \$140 million) project is said to have been prompted by the gradually changing conditions in the relations between oil producing and consuming countries, as exemplified by recent state-to-state supply agreements. Industry sources point out that the oil resources of international companies are declining, either through nationalization or through participation agreements that companies are becoming more reluctant to invest and are reconsidering previously announced investment projects. A spokesman for ELF-Erap says the decision to withdraw resulted from disagreement on the proposed capital investment scheme, but he declined to elaborate. Plans to increase the capacity of the Amiens refinery will continue and it is rumored that Continental Oil Co. is among prospective future partners.

End to Cable TV Regulation Sought

A U.S. cabinet committee has called for an end to most government regulation of cable television in an effort to enable the medium to develop quickly. The cabinet committee on cable communications also recommended that those who own cable systems be barred from also providing most programming services over the systems they own. The committee recommended an end to most Federal Communications Commission regulation of cable television and said it would also bar

state and local governments from regulating the rates charged by cable operators unless abuses developed.

Signal to Close Deal With Burmah

A temporary injunction sought by a Signal Oil stockholder to stop the sale of Signal Oil & Gas to Burmah Oil for more than \$480 million has been dissolved. "With the injunction dissolved, Signal will proceed to close the transaction with Burmah Oil on the basis that the company is completely convinced that the cash purchase price is fair and equitable," says Signal president Forrest M. Shumway.

Contract Let for NATO Defense

Raytheon Co. has received a preliminary contract to begin production of the improved Hawk air defense system for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) nations. A definitive contract should be negotiated in 90 days. Raytheon says the size of this program should be about \$800 million, approximately 60 percent of which will be performed by Raytheon and 40 percent by European companies. Raytheon will be the system contractor. NATO nations participating in the program are Denmark, West Germany, France, Greece, Italy and the Netherlands.

Lloyds Acquires Big California Bank

Lloyds Bank Ltd., Britain's fourth largest bank, says it has acquired First Western Bank & Co., California's eighth largest bank, from World Airways Inc. for approximately \$233 million. The 9-branch California bank, with headquarters in Los Angeles, will retain its present management and function as an autonomous unit of Lloyds. First Western has been owned by World Airways since 1968 when its assets were about \$900 million. They have now risen to \$1.5 billion.

**Japan to Lend
\$1 Billion in
Iraq Oil Deal**

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Japan will extend a \$1-billion loan to Iraq to finance petroleum and industry for three years in return for Iraqi crude oil, the Iraqi news agency said today.

The agency said the agreement was signed today by Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Yasuhiro Nakasone and Iraqi Industry Minister Taha Jisrawi.

Mr. Nakasone arrived in Baghdad Tuesday at the head of a 10-man economic and trade delegation and has held two lengthy rounds of talks with Mr. Jisrawi.

A joint statement, issued after Mr. Nakasone's talks in Baghdad, said that "Japan will supply Iraq with the loan to be used in implementation of petroleum and industrial projects at the request of the Iraqi side," the agency said.

It said the loan will be used to finance projects for the establishment of a liquefied gas plant and factories for cement, aluminum and petrochemical products as well as an oil refinery.

The statement said the projects covered by the loan agreement would be carried out "as soon as possible."

It said the Japanese also undertook to look into the possibility of financing other Iraqi projects at the request of the Iraqi government and under the same conditions as the present loan.

The two sides agreed that Japan will supply Iraq with basic materials for these projects in return for Iraqi crude oil, liquefied gas and other petroleum products, the agency said.

Japan will also supply Iraq with experts in the fields of economy, oil and industry and will train Iraqi technicians in Tokyo, the agency said.

**Gold Price Sets
Record in London
In Active Trade**

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP-DP).—Gold rose to an all-time closing high on the bullion market here today in what dealers described as active business.

At the morning fixing it was priced at a record \$129.50 per ounce, but was marked down at the afternoon fixing to \$128.35.

The previous record fixing high was \$127 on Jan. 8. At the close, one dealer quoted bid and offered prices at \$127.50-\$129 an ounce, while another dealer quoted the metal at \$128-\$129.50. The previous closing high was \$126-\$128, set July 8. On Jan. 8, gold briefly touched \$130 before falling back at the close.

Italian Prices Rise

ROME, Jan. 15 (AP-DP).—Wholesale prices in Italy in November rose 1.8 percent from October and were 19.4 percent higher than in January, the government statistics bureau reported today.

**Citibank Accused of Running
Trust Funds for Own Benefit**

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (WP).—Billions of dollars in trust funds managed by First National City Bank of New York are invested primarily to benefit the bank with little attention to the needs of the money's owners, according to a new report by a Ralph Nader-sponsored study group.

The study group, which issued its first report on the bank in June, 1971, charged that Citibank uses the money to further its own commercial banking relationships, that it practically ignores the needs of its trust customers, that it takes in high fees for its service and that the bank makes improper use of commercial banking files in making investment decisions.

The bank, the second largest in the country, denied all the charges and said the report is "riddled with errors of fact and interpretation."

The study of the bank's trust department is contained in a new book, "Citibank," published today. Built on the 1971 report, the book also updates figures on the bank's commercial operations. The section on trust fund operations is the only completely new study.

At the end of 1971, the period included in the study, Citibank managed \$14.2 billion in trust funds. At the end of 1972, the total was up to \$17.9 billion. Bank-managed trust funds include corporate pension and profit-sharing funds, personal trusts and estates.

Acknowledging that the report "cannot be comprehensive" because of "Citibank's lack of cooperation," the study charges that inherent conflicts of interest tend to keep the bank from fulfilling its job as protector of customers' trust assets.

The report cites the profits the bank can glean from uninvested trust fund cash, the purchase of shares in companies whose executives are members of the bank's board of directors, the refusal of the bank to explain its banking relations with brokerage firms through which it buys and sells trust fund stocks and bonds and the potential for exerting power over the companies whose shares are held in the trusts.

Replying to the charges, Citibank chairman Walter B. Wriston called the book a "retract" of the 1971 report, which "reveals the same cynicism about other people's ethics and the same reckless misuse of facts and unsus-

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DP).—The rate of the pound sterling rose for the dollar here today.

Jan. 17, 1974
Today Prev. Chg.
Sterling (per \$) 2.31 2.30 +.01
Belg. (per \$) 2.36 2.35 +.01
Dutch mark 2.36 2.35 +.01
Danish krone 2.46 2.45 +.01
Swedish krona 2.46 2.45 +.01
Fr. fr. (per \$) 2.46 2.45 +.01
Gr. dr. (per \$) 2.46 2.45 +.01
Irish pound 2.46 2.45 +.01
Lira (per \$) 2.46 2.45 +.01
Pound 2.46 2.45 +.01
Sc. shilling 2.46 2.45 +.01
Sw. franc 2.46 2.45 +.01
Yen 2.46 2.45 +.01

At Free B. Commercial
Percentage change against the dollar from central rates as by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The dollar is set at 100 on currency quote.

News in New York.

Company Reports**Chemical New York Corp.**

Fourth Quarter 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) \$207.8 \$207.8
Profits (millions) \$1.48 \$1.29
Per Share \$1.99 \$1.79
Year
Revenue (millions) \$689 \$637
Profits (millions) \$6.85 \$6.44
Per Share \$4.85 \$4.69

a. Before securities transactions.
b. After securities transactions.

General Foods

Third Quart. (to Dec. 31) 1973 1972
Revenue (millions) 704.1 655.9
Profits (millions) 30.45 27.08
Per Share 0.61 0.54
Year
Revenue (millions) 2,108.2 1,881.4
Profits (millions) 85.77 78.17
Per Share 1.72 1.58

a. Before securities transactions.
b. After securities transactions.

**Stocks Soar
On News of
Suez Accord****Dow Index Jumps 16
As Volume Increases**

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Optimism about the Middle East overshadowed a number of depressing economic news items, and enabled the stock market to advance strongly across a broad front. Turnover ran six million shares ahead of yesterday.

The market had been in forward drive all day, but seemed to slacken toward a Middle East peace accord when it was announced by President Nixon around 3 p.m. that Egypt and Israel had reached agreement on a troop disengagement along the Suez Canal.

What Wall Street appeared to be anticipating most was that the peace moves toward a Middle East peace accord might eventually be followed by the lifting of the three-month Arab oil boycott against the United States.

Some oil stocks scored gains of a point or better, but in general the oil group's performance was less encouraging than the overall market.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 16.07 to 872.16 while the more broadly based New York Stock Exchange common stock index picked up around 0.71 to 51.99. Advances topped declines by nearly a 3-to-1 margin.

Turnover swelled to 21.04 million shares from 14.59 million yesterday.

Among the day's strongest features were IBM up 7 points to 250 3/4, Burroughs 7 to 199 3/4, Texas Instruments 4 1/8 to 106 3/8, Honeywell 3 3/8 to 108 1/4, Polaroid 1 1/2 to 79 1/2, and Xerox 2 7/8 to 115.

General Motors led the autos, gaining 2 to 52. Ford rose more than a point, while Chrysler and American Motors tacked on fractions.

U.S. Steel, the strongest spot in its group, picked up a point to 41 1/4.

Owens-Corning Fiberglass picked up 4 1/2 to 44 1/4, and General Foods 1 3/4 to 25 1/2. Both reported improved earnings.

Coca-Cola spurred 5 to 125 1/8, Williams 2 3/4 to 69 1/2, Hewlett-Packard 4 1/2 to 78 1/2, Simplicity Pattern 1 3/4 to 36 1/4, Rohm & Haas 4 1/4 to 78 3/4, and Schering Plough 1 7/8 to 68 3/4.

Heublein, another bright spot, gained 3 to 46 5/8. J.R. McDermott rose 3 to 91, Procter & Gamble 1 3/4 to 89 3/4, Avon Products 3 7/8 to 59 1/2, Sears, Roebuck 2 1/8 to 84 1/8, and Digital Equipment 1 1/2 to 55 1/2.

Gold mining shares, however, fell several points. Deere Mines lost 6 1/4 to 172 3/4, Homestake Mining 1 1/8 to 80 3/4, Campbell Red Lake 2 1/8 to 84 5/8, and AESA 5 5/8 to 78 3/8.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 1.54 to 90.23.

Synthetic 1 3/8 to 51 3/8 and Buttes Gas & Oil 1 3/4 to 28 3/4. Less active Bowmar Instruments rose 1 3/4 to 20 1/8.

In over-the-counter trading, the NASDAQ industrial average gained 1.78 to 87.41.

U.S. Growth Rate Slows to 1.3%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Growth of the U.S. economy in the fourth quarter last year neared the zero-growth rate forecast by some experts for the economy this year.

The increase in the gross national product in real terms—that is, minus the effects of inflation—fell to a mere 1.3 percent from the increase of 3.4 percent recorded in the third quarter, the Commerce Department reported today.

For the full year, GNP growth was 5.9 percent in real terms, down from 6.1 percent in 1973.

The GNP price deflator, which measures the overall inflation rate, rose to an annual rate of 7.9 percent in the fourth quarter from 7 percent in the third quarter.

**While Inflation
Rate Increases**

For the full year, the deflator rose 5.3 percent compared with 3.2 percent in 1972. The 1.3 percent growth rate for the fourth quarter was the lowest since the fourth quarter of 1970, when the real GNP rate declined by 4.3 percent.

The 7.9 percent increase in prices was the highest since the first quarter of 1961, when prices grew at an annual rate of 13 percent.

In the fourth quarter the GNP grew by \$29.5 billion, a nominal growth rate of 0.4 percent, since the fourth quarter of 1970, when the real GNP rate declined by 4.3 percent.

Personal consumption expenditures in the fourth quarter grew to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$329 billion from \$318 billion. For the full year personal consumption expenditures totaled \$306 billion, compared with \$295.5 billion in 1972.

Expenditures for consumption of durable goods, however, declined in the fourth quarter by \$8 billion to an annual rate of \$136.5 billion.

Fourth-quarter expenditures for nondurable goods increased by \$9.1 billion to a rate of \$351.1 billion while expenditures for services grew by \$16.6 billion to an annual rate of \$361.2 billion.

For all of 1973, durable goods expenditures rose \$13.7 billion to \$131.1 billion. Expenditures for nondurable goods rose \$38.4 billion to \$336.3 billion. Expenditures for services grew by \$38.4 billion to \$357.8 billion.

The department estimated that in the fourth quarter exports exceeded imports by \$8 billion on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate compared with a rate of \$7.8 billion in the third quarter. For the full year it estimated a trade surplus of \$4.6 billion compared with a deficit of the same amount in 1972.

The department also said the United States could experience a trade deficit "of some size" this year because of crude oil price rises.

It gave no estimate of the size of the trade deficit it anticipates, but department economists noted that the additional cost of petroleum could be \$12 billion "if the Arab oil embargo continues throughout the year and if the import price averages \$10 a barrel in 1974."

The department also said privately owned housing starts declined by \$41,000 units in December to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,355,000 units. For the full year, housing starts totaled 2,041,600 units, a 13 percent drop from 1972.

Meanwhile the Federal Reserve reported that capacity utilization in manufacturing plants declined in the fourth quarter to 82.6 percent from 83.3 percent in the previous quarter.

At the same time the total capacity of manufacturing industries to produce goods rose by 1.1 percent while actual output increased by 0.4 percent.

The gains brought the indexes for capacity and output (1967 equals 100) to 153.3 and 136.7, respectively.

**U.S. Industrial Output Drops
For First Time in Two Years**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A sharp decline in automobile production and an unusual drop in the output of electric and gas utilities last month caused the first significant dip in the nation's industrial production in two years, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

Both declines were associated with the energy shortage and consumer reaction to rising prices of autos and utilities left out, the industrial production index rose slightly last month, the report said.

The industrial production index, which covers the output of factories, mines and utilities, declined 0.5 percent in December, which is a sizable change. The only other monthly dip in the index since the slowdown began in late 1971 was a small one in August, 1972, when special factors were at work.

The striking feature of the report was the drop in the utilities sector of the index, which has had a long tendency to rise month after month, after allowing for normal seasonal changes.

The utilities index in December was 6.9 percent below November and, even more surprising in the historical context, was 2.7 percent below December a year earlier. Officials said the only obvious explanation is the response of both consumers and industry to the appeals to conserve energy.

Automobile assemblies last month, reflecting the drastic drop in sales of the larger cars, were down 14.8 percent from November, and the report said preliminary January output schedules indicated a further decline of about 15 percent.

With the decline in December and a slower growth in the four preceding months, industrial production finished 1973 only 4.5 percent above a year earlier.

Illustrating the slowdown, production increased at an annual rate of 0.9 percent in the last quarter of 1973, compared with 8.1 percent as recently as the third quarter.

The strongest sector of output in December continued to be business equipment—machinery and the like—which rose 0.6 percent to a record high.

The December industrial production index was 126.8 compared with 127.3 in November (1967 equals 100).

third quarter, the GNP had increased by \$22.5 billion, or 10.6 percent at an annual rate.

Biggest Rise Since 1968
For all of 1973, the GNP totaled \$1,282.2 billion, an increase of \$123 billion, or 11.5 percent, over 1972. That was the largest percentage increase since 1968, when the GNP also grew by 11.5 percent.

Personal consumption expenditures in the fourth quarter grew to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$329 billion from \$318 billion. For the full year personal consumption expenditures totaled \$306 billion, compared with \$295.5 billion in 1972.

Expenditures for consumption of durable goods, however, declined in the fourth quarter by \$8 billion to an annual rate of \$136.5 billion.

Fourth-quarter expenditures for nondurable goods increased by \$9.1 billion to a rate of \$351.1 billion while expenditures for services grew by \$16.6 billion to an annual rate of \$361.2 billion.

For all of 1973, durable goods expenditures rose \$13.7 billion to \$131.1 billion. Expenditures for nondurable goods rose \$38.4 billion to \$336.3 billion. Expenditures for services grew by \$38.4 billion to \$357.8 billion.

The department estimated that in the fourth quarter exports exceeded imports by \$8 billion on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate compared with a rate of \$7.8 billion in the third quarter. For the full year it estimated a trade surplus of \$4.6 billion compared with a deficit of the same amount in 1972.

The department also said the United States could experience a trade deficit "of some size" this year because of crude oil price rises.

It gave no estimate of the size of the trade deficit it anticipates, but department economists noted that the additional cost of petroleum could be \$12 billion "if the Arab oil embargo continues throughout the year and if the import price averages \$10 a barrel in 1974."

The department also said privately owned housing starts declined by \$41,000 units in December to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 1,355,000 units. For the full year, housing starts totaled 2,041,600 units, a 13 percent drop from 1972.

Meanwhile the Federal Reserve reported that capacity utilization in manufacturing plants declined in the fourth quarter to 82.6 percent from 83.3 percent in the previous quarter.

At the same time the total capacity of manufacturing industries to produce goods rose by 1.1 percent while actual output increased by 0.4 percent.

The gains brought the indexes for capacity and output (1967 equals 100) to 153.3 and 136.7, respectively.

Euro is Worth...

Jan. 17, 1974
As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM 3.1991 Belgian Fr. 4.9520
FF 5.2202 Euro 7.3644
£ 0.5103 Irish £ 0.5103
S 22.7213 U.S. \$ 0.5103
Guillemet 2.2616 U.S. \$ 1.0749

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

January 18, 1974

U.S. \$ 30,000,000

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

8.50% 15-year Bonds of 1973, Due December 15, 1988

Interest payable quarterly on December 15

These bonds have been placed, among others, by:

Banca Commerciale Italiana	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdamsche Bank N.V.
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	Credito Italiano
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg	Deutsche Bank
N.M. Rothschild & Sons	Société Générale
Union Bank of Switzerland (Unterwriters)	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Kijbehuysen Handelsbank	S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
	Allied Irish Investment Bank

These bonds have been placed, among others, by:

Banca Commerciale Italiana (France)	Banque de l'Union Parisienne	Italian International Bank
Lazard, de Rothschild & Co.	Société Italienne de Banque	C.G. Telford & Burkhart
Abn-Amro Bank of Amsterdam	Banca Popolare Italiana	Banca di Roma
Banque Paribas de Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert & Co.	Banque Lambert-Luxembourg S.A.
Banque de l'Union Parisienne	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Crédit Commercial de France
Den Danske Kreditbank	Den Danske Kreditbank	Edinburgh-Warburg
Kreditbank N.V.	Lazard Bank Finance Company N.V.	Manufacturers Hanseatic
Niederländische Landbank	Rel. Oppenheim & Co.	Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Société Française d'Amortissement	Swiss Bank Corporation	Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.
Verhuysen & van der Grinten	J. Van der Grinten & Co.	Wolffskind & Co.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

	Balan	8.99	9.83	Cus K2	5.39
4.45	Growth	71.47	70.64	-Cus S1	19.87
3.87	Incom	5.95	6.00	Cus S2	9.73
2.07					

Index (Base 100)				Index (Base 100)			
Jan. 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jan. 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Feb. 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Feb. 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Mar. 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Mar. 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Apr. 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Apr. 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
May 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	May 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jun 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jun 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jul 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jul 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Aug 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Aug 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Sep 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Sep 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Oct 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Oct 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Nov 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Nov 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Dec 17	42.6	42.6	42.6	Dec 17	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jan. 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jan. 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Feb. 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Feb. 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Mar. 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Mar. 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Apr. 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Apr. 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
May 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	May 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jun 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jun 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jul 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jul 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Aug 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Aug 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Sep 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Sep 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Oct 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Oct 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Nov 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Nov 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Dec 18	42.6	42.6	42.6	Dec 18	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jan. 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jan. 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Feb. 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Feb. 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Mar. 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Mar. 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Apr. 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Apr. 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
May 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	May 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jun 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jun 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jul 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jul 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Aug 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Aug 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Sep 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Sep 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Oct 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Oct 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Nov 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Nov 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Dec 19	42.6	42.6	42.6	Dec 19	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jan. 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jan. 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Feb. 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Feb. 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Mar. 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Mar. 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Apr. 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Apr. 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
May 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	May 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jun 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jun 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jul 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jul 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Aug 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Aug 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Sep 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Sep 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Oct 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Oct 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Nov 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Nov 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Dec 20	42.6	42.6	42.6	Dec 20	42.6	42.6	42.6
Jan. 21	42.6	42.6	42.6	Jan. 21	42.6	42.6	42.6
Feb. 21	42.6	42.6	42.6	Feb. 21	42.6	42.6	42.6
Mar. 21	42.6	42.6	42.6	Mar. 21	42.6	42.6	42.6

357	Bulck	12.14	13.26	Growth
763	Candn.	21.48	23.53	Utis
11	Divid	3.87	3.60	Incom

International Stock Indexes									
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Canada	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
France	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Germany	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Japan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
United Kingdom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
United States	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sweden	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Norway	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Denmark	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Belgium	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Holland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Switzerland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Austria	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Italy	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Portugal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Greece	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Turkey	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
China	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
South Africa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Argentina	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Brazil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chile	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Colombia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Costa Rica	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cuba	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dominican Republic	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ecuador	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
El Salvador	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Honduras	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nicaragua	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Panama	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

International Stock Indexes									
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Canada	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
France	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Germany	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Japan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
United Kingdom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
United States	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sweden	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Norway	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Denmark	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Belgium	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Holland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Switzerland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Austria	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Italy	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Portugal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Greece	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Turkey	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
China	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
South Africa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Argentina	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Brazil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chile	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Colombia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Costa Rica	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cuba	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dominican Republic	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ecuador	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
El Salvador	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Honduras	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nicaragua	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Panama	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

International Stock Indexes									
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Canada	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
France	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Germany	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Japan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
United Kingdom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
United States	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sweden	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Norway	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Denmark	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Belgium	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Holland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Switzerland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Austria	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Italy	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Spain	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Portugal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Greece	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Turkey	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
China	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
India	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
South Africa	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Argentina	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Brazil	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Chile	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Colombia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Costa Rica	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cuba	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dominican Republic	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Ecuador	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
El Salvador	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Honduras	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nicaragua	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Panama	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

International Stock Indexes									
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Canada	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
France	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Germany	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Japan	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
United Kingdom	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
United States	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sweden	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Norway	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Denmark	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Belgium	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Beecham Gr.	2.65	Rh. Poulie
BICC. 1000000	1.25	"-Jior
Boots 1000000	2.12	St. Gobain
Boulton	1.4	

مكاتب العمل

1973-74	Stocks and	Sis.	Net	High	Low	Div	In S	P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	1973-74	Stocks and	S.s.	Net
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INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

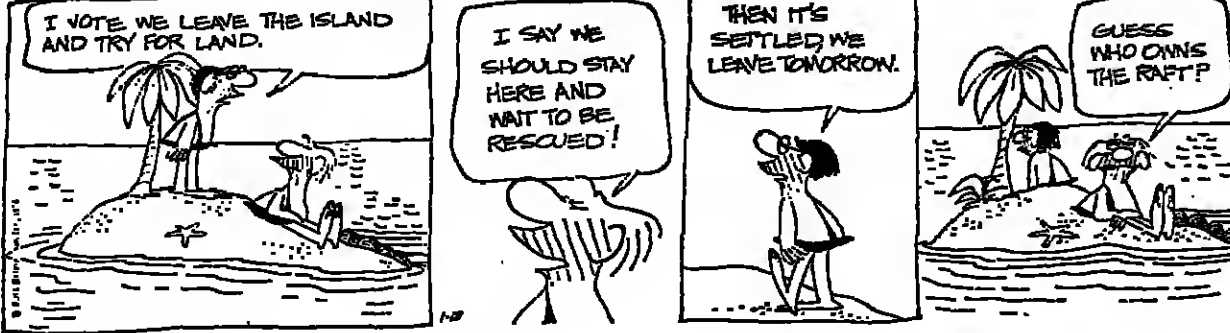
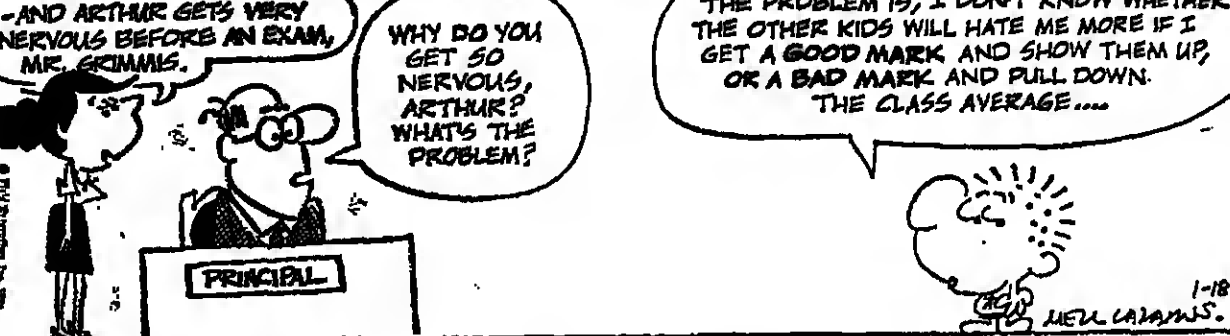
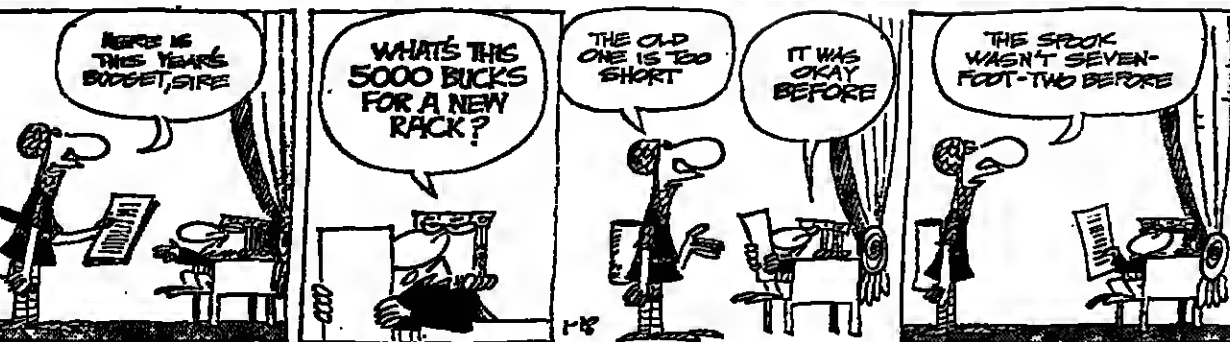
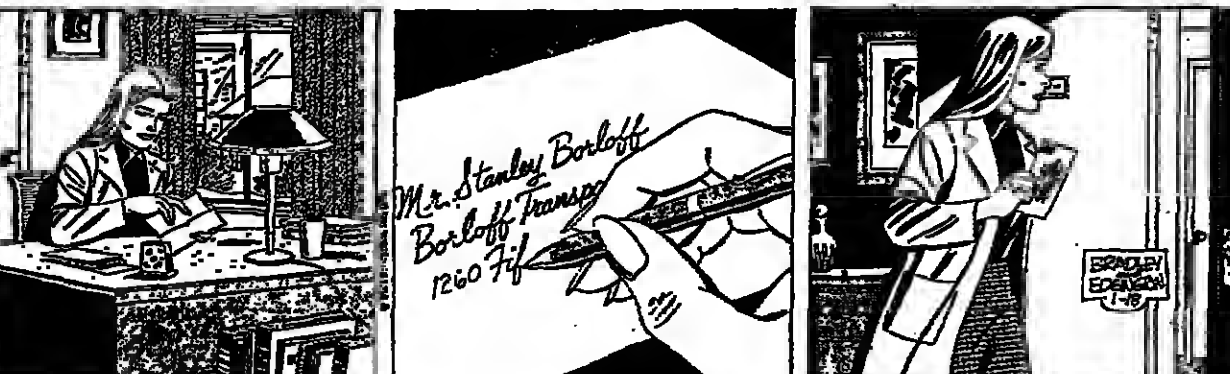
<p>CANADA</p> <p>INCOME PRODUCING PROPERTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apartment Bldgs ● Office Industrial Bldgs ● Land Joint Ventures ● Minimum Inv. \$ 100,000 <p>Financing up to 80%, over 20 years High and safe return on invested capital</p> <p>Winzen Real Estate LTD European Office, Schanzenstr. 5, Munich 40, Tel: 089-2413871, Telex: 624124, West Germany.</p>	<p>REAL ESTATE</p> <p>appears every</p> <p>FRIDAY</p> <p>To place an advertisement contact our office in your country listed in classified advertisements on back pages or Mr. M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berli, 75330-Paris, Cedex 08. Tel: 225-25-00. Telex: 22-509.</p>
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FOR SALE BY OWNER

Virginia Acres in the Colorado Springs area. Just west of the Denver metropolitan area in Arapahoe County. The property is off of U.S. Highway 6, five miles from downtown Denver. One acre, priced at \$100,000.00. Seller will provide financing to reputable buyers. It is under development and is prime growth land for the next few years. Investor may deal directly with owner as through your agent.

Tr. E. Associates, 4411 Washburn Street, Denver, Colorado, C.S.A. Attention: Mr. Ray Farnsworth

<p>CANADA</p> <p>INCOME PRODUCING PROPERTIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apartment Bldgs ● Office Industrial Bldgs ● Land Joint Ventures ● Minimum Inv. \$100,000 <p>Financing up to 80% in 10 years with interest capital</p> <p>Winzen Real Estate LTD European Office, Schanzenstr. 5, Munich 40, Tel.: 089-2413871, Telex: 523246, West Germany.</p>	<p>appears every</p> <p>FRIDAY</p> <p>To place an advertisement contact our office in your country listed in classified advertisements on back page or Mr. M. Ferrero, 21 Rue de Berri, 75370-Paris, Cedex 08. Tel.: 235-25-00. Telex: 23-509.</p>
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The traditional meaning of an immediate cue-bid in the suit bid by the opener is a strong hand, with game prospects. This arises so rarely that most tournament players assign a more practical meaning to the bid. A common use, shown in the diagram, is "Michael," in which the cue-bid promises the major suits.

North contributed a weak raise to three clubs, and East considered bidding three hearts. This would have been a close proposition, but he decided that his clubs offered good defensive prospects and passed.

The obvious opening lead for West against the three clubs was the heart king. But for reasons known only to himself he selected the spade seven, which had an odd repercussion. East won and shifted to a diamond, which brought the queen from West and the ace from dummy.

South faced the problem of how to attack the trump suit. It was likely that West had a singleton, and he correctly concluded that it was a singleton honor. Ironically, this conclusion was based on a false premise: West's failure to lead a

heart suggested that he did not have the king-queen, and if both his major suits were weak he needed a high club honor to justify his vulnerable cue-bid.

So at the third trick South led the club six from dummy and took a successful deep finesse, forcing West's ace. A diamond was returned to the king, and the next move was to cash the heart ace and ruff a heart.

A spade was led from dummy and it would have been a mistake for East to ruff. He discarded his remaining heart. South took the spade king and ruffed another heart with the club jack. East overruffed with the king and was on lead in this position:

East led the club ten, which was won with the queen. Another trump lead put East on play again, and he had to play a diamond, allowing South to shed both his losing jacks and make the contract.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

	West	North	East	South
1	♠ 10973	♠ 8652	♠ A	♠ KJ4
2	♥ KQ763	♥ 9	♥ 1082	♥ A J54
3	♦ Q7	♦ A J94	♦ 108632	♦ K5
4	♣ A	♣ J863	♣ K 1095	♣ Q742

West led the spade seven.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JEDDA

RIHAC

INFISH

HARTEG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.



BOOKS

LOOSE ENDS

By Barbara Raskin. Bantam, 318 pp. \$1.25.

Reviewed by Larry McMurtry

"LOOSE ENDS" is such a lively, immediate and very readable book that one's first impulse is to wonder why we are getting it so cheap. It is superior in almost every respect to "Memoirs of an Ex-Frum Queen," "Fear of Flying," "Play It As It Lays" and most of the other recent fiction to which it most closely relates, and there is no reason why it shouldn't have had the prestige of hard-cover.

Perhaps the clearest evidence of Barbara Raskin's ability as a fiction writer is that it takes an effort of will to consider "Loose Ends" as fiction. It seems more natural to discuss the characters in it as one might discuss one's friends and by extension, to think of the novel as experience rather than art.

In fact, there is no reason why one shouldn't do just that. There are books that have so little life that one has no choice but to deal with them as art, and then there are books that afford one a choice. "Loose Ends" appears to be and no doubt is a fairly self-conscious book, but even the most self-conscious people, may be ignorant of themselves in interesting ways. Sometimes their ignorance is the most provocative thing about them, which is perhaps the case with Coco Burman, the egocentric and resourcefully hysterical heroine of "Loose Ends."

The immediate source of Mrs. Burman's rich and interestingly dramatized hysteria is that her husband, Gavin Burman, prominent Manhattan lawyer, has had a love affair. Coco herself has had seven affairs in the course of a 32-year marriage, but that fact has no relevance at all and in no way inhibits her response to her husband's rather forlorn disclosure. Indeed, it is testimony to Raskin's accuracy that Mrs. Burman has almost instinctively canceled her seamy history as having no bearing at all on the situation with her husband; she was never caught, therefore nothing she may have done has anything to do with the reckoning that is in progress.

If hysteria is Coco's club, the weapon that lies closest to hand when she needs to strike her husband, ambivalence might be said to be her lifestyle. Her ambivalence is long-sustained, complex and rich; she searches restlessly amid her own possibilities as if life were a pantry shelf from which only the one can she really wants is missing. She is, however, all-consuming, and her survival depends upon seeing that she is in all respects and at all times totally hungered-for but never fully consumed.

While Coco is in the process of sustaining her subtle, inventive, always energetic ambivalence, the novel works out its plot. Perhaps the weakest thing in

the plot is an old lover, Mr. Ben Bellock, who appears just in time to exploit the Burman domestic crisis; here Raskin touches fate, even in the name. Suede Bellock is too calculating a stud to be a convincing seducer, but this is more than made for by the very good touch of his bare-chested children, and a brilliant eye for the misanthropic domesticity and maternity. She has a fine sense of what emotive weight it can be to make pancakes for a pampering, ill-situated child when a structure that once surrounded such a common act has crumbled and vanished.

In the end Coco is allowed a certain independence, a certain maturity, that she has taken several steps on at ground, and one might guess a bit with these. In fact, her husband has only been gone a week or two and is sure to turn up in another week or two, turning his home comforts back something that is going to make the ground just as strange as it ever was. But that too is minor; Raskin has already done her primary job and done it with clarity, energy and, very fortunately, with humor. Solerity is a fatal flaw these days in any book about the sexes.

In my opinion, the book shows the sexes which "Loose Ends" can be most interestingly paired with is "Erin Fergus's Whiffles," "Patriarchal Attitudes." The latter is a classic exposition of the means by which women have been made to feel that they were, to varying degrees, the property of the male. "Loose Ends," on the other hand, is a most convincing dramatization of the narcissism of the powerful, a patriarchal attitude which is to say the least, visible now on the Western horizon. If Coco Burman ever thinks of her husband as anything but property I cannot detect it. (The fact that she owns him is the one thing she can think about. He is here and how dare he not be in any slightest respect; that is the sense that charges her outrage. The fact that she no longer loves him is an irrelevance, since one doesn't have to love one's property for it to remain one's property. Love and affection are extraneous issues in this context; ownership is what matters.)

Read at that level—a level at which it seems to me perfectly and happily, unconscious—it is a somewhat sobering book, but, nonetheless, a most convincing one. Matrilineal or patriarchal, which of them has yet succeeded in keeping the struggle to love from breeding this struggle to own?

Larry McMurtry's most recent novel is "All My Friends Are Going to Be Strangers." © The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 African grass
- 2 Apply the sponge
- 3 London quarter
- 4 Hawk
- 5 Decorative design
- 6 End of thunder
- 7 Inspirational quote, with 41 and 52 Across
- 8 Do (share the burden)
- 9 Ginkgo's relative
- 10 Source of light
- 11 Roman 103
- 12 False rumor
- 13 Part of a Christmas-card address
- 14 Cancel, as a space shot
- 15 Some athletes, with 5 Down
- 16 Cereal
- 17 Hamelin's undrabbles
- 18 Printing measures
- 19 Roman public games
- 20 Superlative
- 21 Part of a chair back
- 22 Insulted oneself
- 23 More of quote of the 40's
- 24 Sophie Tucker
- 25 Javanese tree
- 26 Word on the Biblical wall
- 27 Aaron and others
- 28 Area of Manhattan
- 29 End of quote "... a bushel ... peck"
- 30 Caring material: Var.
- 31 Matures
- 32 Back-fence noise
- 33 Revise a text
- 34 Took the bus
- 35 Apropos of 2 Trotsky
- 36 Berg's cousin
- 37 Some athletes, with 5 Down
- 38 See 32 Across
- 39 Prefix with grade and active
- 40 After eleven
- 41 So, in Scotland
- 42 Fields of mythology
- 43 Without reason
- 44 McKinley's state
- 45 Kind of terror
- 46 Military weapons: Abbr.
- 47 Painting style of the 19's
- 48 Fellow creature
- 49 Crumb's colleague
- 50 Post Thomas
- 51 Discomfit
- 52 mention (besides)
- 53 Single-celled organism
- 54 Cave entrance
- 55 A.M. or P.M.
- 56 Pinch pennies
- 57 Cheerleader's specialties
- 58 Navigator's guide
- 59 Above: Prefix
- 60 Money unit of Midland
- 61 Refined guys
- 62 Kind of crat
- 63 Repeat the message
- 64 Admiral Alfred Thayer
- 65 Well: Prefix
- 66 Loosen, as lace
- 67 Feminine ending
- 68 Ancient of "Othello"
- 69 Scott
- 70 Common Latin verb
- 71 Comic-strip sound
- 72 Emoter

DOWN

- 1 Apropos of 2 Trotsky
- 2 Berg's cousin
- 3 Some athletes, with 5 Down
- 4 See 32 Across
- 5 Prefix with grade and active
- 6 After eleven
- 7 So, in Scotland
- 8 Fields of mythology
- 9 Without reason
- 10 McKinley's state
- 11 Kind of terror
- 12 Military weapons: Abbr.
- 13 Painting style of the 19's
- 14 Fellow creature
- 15 Crumb's colleague
- 16 Post Thomas
- 17 Discomfit
- 18 mention (besides)
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